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Part One
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BRIBERY OUT OF DATE

Impecunious Days for State Legislators.

A NEW REGIME AT ALBANY

The Lobby No Longer Makes Glad the Lawmakers' Hearts.

VOTES NOT SALABLE THIS YEAR

Senators and Assemblymen Take Orders from Mr. Platt and Work Free of Charge.

LAW FIRM ACTS AS INTERMEDIARY

Tracy, Boardman & Platt Represent the Boss—What They Call For Generally Comes to Pass.

ALBANY, April 19.—With feelings of devout thanksgiving all good citizens whose hearts revolt at the thought of general corruption on the part of lawmakers may behold the doings of Thomas C. Platt, "boss" of the Republican Party in the Empire State.

His praises are already sung by those who have watched in other years the scandals and the bribetaking which have characterized the passage or the killing of bills, and have sorrowed at the sight. With feelings of gratitude they look on him as one who has done what he could to check the giving and taking of bribes.

Singly and alone, with the almost omnipotent strength of his own hand he has so dealt with this Legislature that the cheapening and corrupting influences heretofore wielded have been powerless, and those who know it hold him in corresponding high regard.

Mr. Platt, by the power of his great name, has overshadowed the entire aggregation of statesmen; he has led them like lambs; he has riveted their chains, and, holding them thus, has made it impossible for them to buy and sell one another and themselves. No one can tell how much of crookedness has thus been averted.

The methods which Mr. Platt has employed in this process of purification are plainly and to some painfully evident here. He has made it well nigh impossible for the base individual, firm, or corporation to enter the domain of legislation. He has brought sorrow to certain of the Republican "boys" who came to Albany with other notions in their heads than of benefiting their health, and while preventing corruption has been responsible for additions to the sum total of profanity. But as the Legislature draws to a close he may look with complacency upon a great, good work of preventing corruption to any very widespread extent.

It is related in a book of Oriental tales that a certain Prince was able to maintain honesty among his subjects by first taking for himself everything in sight which might tempt the dishonest, and then chaining the subjects, so that they might not explore new territory for plunder. The result was that in that principality there were few, if any, cases of larceny on the court docket, and the Prince gained an enviable record as a mild and gracious sovereign, because he never inflicted punishment for stealing. He was an Oriental variety of "easy boss."

Mr. Platt has not chained up his subjects, as did the Oriental Prince. But if there is anything in sight which he has not taken, the "boys" would like to know where it is.

The people of this State might learn an impressive lesson if they could visit the legislative halls and closely watch the process of legislation. They would see that the measures which are dealt with by the law makers are in the hands of a few individuals, and those individuals bear the stamp of approval of Thomas C. Platt. It has come to a pass where, in checking the minor scandals, after the method outlined, Mr. Platt has brought the entire Legislature to the very edge of scandal by allowing members of his own family and his political lieutenants to assume a prominence greater than all other combined influences. The Legislature has been worked daily to the advantage of his own and his relatives' business.

The first and most important question asked by many legislators as they begin consideration of a pending measure is, "Does it have the backing of Tracy, Boardman & Platt." The last is the son of the ex-Senator, and his law firm represents the family end of Mr. Platt's syndicate.

The second question asked is, "Does Ed Lauterbach favor the bill?" He is Mr. Platt's political representative.

The measures now pending in which one or both are not interested are hardly worth mentioning. It is said, never in the history of the State has there been such a notoriously open-handed style of bringing the political power of Mr. Platt to bear on purely business legislation.

The firm of which Mr. Platt's son is a member is the representative here of corporations whose aggregate capital is up into the hundreds of millions. Whatever they say for or against a measure has more weight than the words of any or all combined opposition. They begin their work when a bill is introduced, follow it through the committee rooms, are admitted to the floors of both houses—in plain and flagrant violation of the Senate rules—and when the measure has passed they invade the Governor's office. From beginning to end the cry is "This is a party measure. The organization wants this!" And then it goes.

Except in rare instances the legislators have such flabby backbones that they dare not disobey orders. They are as meek as lambs. The result is that this firm has a practical monopoly of the business of lobbying. Such other lobbyists as amount to much must first establish relations with them or they lose the magic power of the "O. K." of "the boss."

Mr. Boardman and Frank Platt are the active agents here. Day after day Mr. Boardman has been on the Senate floor when measures in which his firm is interested have been under consideration, and in many instances he has bound the Senators by the mention of Platt's name as if a party caucus had bound them.

Frank Platt has been here less frequently, though often.

Louis F. Payn, who is one of Mr. Platt's most notorious and powerful agents, sits in the Senate library and sends for Senators. A procession of these representatives of the upper house to Mr. Payn's chair may be seen any day. They go like the most abject slaves to a throne room.

The powerful aid which Mr. Platt is able to give to corporations rich enough to employ the services of the firm of which his son is a member has been illustrated in several instances.

Here are some of the measures in which the firm has been interested:

The Albany Police bill—The firm filed a brief in favor of it with the Governor, succeeded in preventing a veto, and is now in part responsible for holding the Legislature in session long enough to repass it over Mayor Thacher's coming veto.

The Erie Reorganization bill—It was passed in the Senate last Tuesday night, and came to the Assembly yesterday with some amendments. Not a dozen members knew what the bill meant. Mr. Kinne objected to consideration of the amendments, and the bill was therefore ordered again to committee. Mr. Kinne is a Democrat. He was induced to withdraw his objection, and went to Speaker Fish and so stated. Before the members of the Railroad Committee knew that the bill had been taken out of their hands the Assembly had passed it.

There is a well authenticated story here that the passage of a bill similar to this was put through the New-Jersey Legislature this year at an expense of $20,000.

The Anti-Coal Trust bill—Tracy, Boardman & Platt sought to kill the bill in committee, then tried to do it by amendments, and it was only when the Senators for the first time broke from the firm's orders that it was passed. Once in the Governor's room, the bill had another narrow escape from a veto. Tracy, Boardman & Platt "laid down" on the Governor.

The Acetylene Gas bill—Tracy, Boardman & Platt appeared on one side of this fight, while Mr. Lauterbach opposed them. It was like the famous bear trap, that would "cotch 'em comin', and cotch 'em goin'."

The Greater New-York bills were to be prepared by this firm providing for the government by commissions, if the Governor had not put a stop to that proposed legislation.

There are other bills in which the family influence of Mr. Platt figures through this firm. Mr. Boardman is constantly here. He haunts the committee rooms, waits at the outside of executive sessions, gives orders for the boss to members of both houses with the utmost publicity, and is regarded by the average timid member as the chief stockholder in the greatest legislative trust that has ever been created.

In his work of preventing corruption among legislators, by taking everything in sight for himself, Mr. Platt has put Mr. Lauterbach to various uses. The mixing of politics in business is more apparent here than when he does his work through the members of his son's law firm. The indecent haste with which the Committee on Commerce and Navigation rushed the bill which allows the elevated railroads to take possession of Brooklyn Bridge is a good illustration of this. How near that action came to a scandal has been shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

When the Erie Reorganization bill was first under consideration Mr. Platt took it under his wing. He has business relations which are closely connected with that company, and his son is counsel for the reorganizers. Some politicians of the Platt stripe are said to have arrayed themselves against this bill at the outset and were about the most disgusted set of men in the city when they found that Mr. Platt had a family interest in it.

One of the most notorious exhibitions of how Mr. Platt's control of the Legislature is made to contribute to the fatness of his son's wallet is seen in the developments just subsequent to the passage of the Raines bill. It was a practical certainty all the time Mr. Platt was crowding this iniquitous measure through the Legislature that immense profits would accrue to the corporation in which Mr. Platt's son was largely interested, the Maryland Fidelity and Deposit Company.

The interference of the family of Mr. Platt in legislation has become notorious. It is so plainly evident and openly carried on that the legislators are talking of it. Constant reference to it is made as the disgrace of the Legislature. Estimates are made as to the amount of profits the firm of which Platt's son is a member will reap. One member of the Assembly told a TIMES correspondent that he believed $250,000 for the Winter would be not too high a figure.

One Assemblyman, commenting on the facility with which the Platt firm is able to pass or kill bills, said: "We might as well refer the calendars to this firm and adjourn. They will do what they please with them anyhow."

So notorious is this excessive lobbying becoming that there are threats of revolt. Even members of this Legislature will not tolerate such continuous and openly advertised delivering of themselves to the private interests of the man who happens to be the political boss of the State.

There are others who are about ready to join in the revolt. They are the ones who stand baffled like a man with a "jimmy" who finds that a more expert man has been at the safe ahead of him.

A BIG STRIKE IS EXPECTED.

Every Carpenter and Horseshoer, It Is Said, Will Go Out May 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A general strike for an eight-hour day by the union carpenters and horseshoers of the United States is expected by the labor organizations of St. Louis to occur May 1.

It is reported that every union horseshoer in the United States and every union carpenter, save those in St. Louis, will walk out on that day and will remain out until all shall have secured the shorter hours.

Retires from the Commercial Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—In The Commercial Gazette to-day the following announcement is made:

"Mr. Perry S. Heath, who for over two years has been President and general manager of The Commercial Gazette, has sold his interest in this company and has retired from the directory and management.

"In disposing of his interests in The Commercial Gazette he simply took advantage of opportunities to make a handsome profit and get a respite from active business, and to give attention to his extensive and varied private interests."

Icemen Want Higher Wages.

A number of icemen, who complained that while the price of ice has been raised their wages have been reduced, held a meeting yesterday at 8 Union Square to organize and discuss what steps to take to get their old wages. An organization was formed, and the men will meet again to take further action.

ALL SAY IT WILL PASS

MR. PLATT SURE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL WILL BECOME LAW.

After Consultations with Their Leader, Other Republican Politicians Are as Positive—Mr. Hackett Would Bet a New Hat, and Mr. Lauterbach All His Loose Change—Do Not Care About Tammany Vote—Mr. Odell Sees the Boss.

"The Greater New-York bill will be passed by the Assembly this week, and, in my estimation, will be signed by the Governor," said Mr. Platt yesterday in his room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I'll bet a new hat with any one that the Greater New-York bill will pass, and will have more than ninety votes," said Charles Hackett immediately after Mr. Platt had given his view.

"The bill will undoubtedly pass," said Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, yesterday afternoon in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after he had spent half an hour upstairs paying his respects to Mr. Platt.

"I will bet all this loose change," said Edward Lauterbach later in the afternoon, pulling a handful of change out of his pocket, "that the Greater New-York bill will pass."

Mr. Lauterbach was fresh from communion with Mr. Platt up stairs when he made this offer in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"How will the Tammany men vote?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Lauterbach.

"It doesn't matter how they vote. I can make no analysis of the vote that will be given, but I am sure the bill will pass," was Mr. Lauterbach's reply.

John C. Sheehan, who is supposed to be willing to direct the Tammany Assemblymen to vote against the bill, was not to be found at his home yesterday. An astute Republican politician said the only thing which would prevent Mr. Platt from appealing to Mr. Croker to supersede his lieutenant in the Greater New-York matter was the fact that Mr. Platt held that Mr. Croker had broken his word to him some years ago, and that the motto of "honor among politicians" was a fundamental principle with Mr. Platt.

Another Republican politician said that Mr. Croker had been informed by cable of the situation, and that if the Tammany men voted against the Greater New-York bill, it would be assumed by the other side that the voting was done by Mr. Croker's direct orders.

Unless Mr. Platt is playing a political game with deeper subtlety than Machiavelli himself could have attempted, he is straining every nerve to get the Assembly to pass the Greater New-York bill. The full pressure of the Republican machine has been applied to every Assemblyman who is a member of the party, and some potvaliant Independents have already begun to weaken in their opposition to passing the bill over the Mayors' vetoes.

Congressman B. B. Odell, whose independence has loomed so large for the last two or three days, gave every outward appearance yesterday of coming to the boss's heel. He arrived in town early yesterday morning, and had long conversations with Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua and with Assemblyman Cutler of Rockland.

Mr. Nixon, who voted originally for the bill, has lately put himself forward as the Republican leader in the Assembly who is to lead the anti-Platt hosts when the bill comes up for passage over the Mayors' vetoes. Mr. Nixon was still positive yesterday in his expression of opposition to the bill, but some of his political nurses who knew him and the situation in his district, said he would come around all right and vote for the bill when it came up. It will be interesting to note whether Mr. Nixon or Mr. Nixon's friends know best how he will vote when the critical moment arrives.

After talking to Assemblymen Nixon and Cutler, Mr. Odell went down to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Mr. Platt. The conversation was private, but both the gentlemen to it afterward testified to its friendly tone. Mr. Odell went up stairs to Mr. Platt's room with a somewhat defiant air, like the boy who whistles in passing a graveyard at night. When he came down stairs his manner was more subdued. He left at 8 o'clock in the evening for Newburg, and will go to Washington to-morrow without paying any more visits to Albany. It is understood he explained to Mr. Platt that his opposition to the Greater New-York bill was purely personal, that he did not wish to organize any party opposition to its passage, and that he considered his friendly relations with Mr. Platt undisturbed.

Hamilton Fish was around the Fifth Avenue Hotel at the same time that Mr. Odell was there. Mr. Fish gets great credit for being the first statesman to discover that Mr. Odell had committed himself at the breakfast table of an Albany hotel to open opposition to the Greater New-York bill. Mr. Fish is said to be alarmed at Mr. Odell's chances of securing the Republican nomination for the Governorship.

In a general way it has leaked out that the grounds of Mr. Odell's opposition to the Greater New-York bill are a belief that Gov. Morton would prefer not to have the bill submitted to him, a feeling that a huge Democratic machine in the consolidated cities would overtop the Republican State machine with disastrous consequences to the latter, and that it would be bad policy for a Republican Legislature to pass such a bill or for a Republican Governor to sign it.

Mr. Platt has rarely seen so many statesmen as called upon him yesterday. Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the Senate; Senator Low, Senator Raines, Speaker Fish, ex-Senator C. P. Vedder, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Odell, and many other men prominent in the party called upon him.

It requires seventy-six votes to pass the Greater New-York bill, and the Republicans gave 64, while the Democrats gave 29 when the bill passed the Legislature. It is claimed that, as the result of the last two days' work, Mr. Platt has gained eleven or twelve Republican votes for the bill without losing any.

One ominous statement made on good authority yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel was that, if the Greater New-York bill was passed over the Mayors' vetoes and signed by the Governor, the two houses would be unable to adjourn on April 30, the date now fixed. This was pointed out as indicating strongly supplemental legislation for the Greater New-York.

Boy Pickpockets at the Circus.

Harry Rosenfeld, nine years old, of 7 Allen Street; Harry Kaizen, eleven years old, of 11 Allen Street, and Morris Weintraub, eleven years old, of 12 Essex Street, were charged with being professional pickpockets in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Detectives Brown and Formosa of the Central Office. The boys were arrested in the lobby of Madison Square Garden Saturday night after they had stolen a pocketbook from Mrs. Sara Jessop Taylor of 136 West Ninety-first Street. Rosenfeld had the pocketbook in his hand when arrested. There was but 13 cents in it. Mrs. Taylor refused to make a charge against the boys. On the charge preferred against them by the detectives Magistrate Wentworth committed them to the Gerry society for an investigation of their cases.

A Successful New Swindle.

Martin Devine, alias Frank Nelson, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having swindled Louis Ross. Ross has a jewelry store at 395 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He decided to move, and Devine told him he would lease him the store at 4 Myrtle Avenue for three years if he paid him a bonus of $115. Ross signed an agreement, paid the $115 bonus, and the first month's rent, $35, and then discovered he had been swindled, as Devine has no interest in the Myrtle Avenue property, either as agent or owner.

POVERTY DROVE HIM TO SUICIDE.

Charles Fischer, a Well-Educated German, Kills Himself by Gas.

Charles Fischer, a German decorator, who was once a public official in his native town of Stuttgart, Würtemberg, was found dead in his poorly furnished room in the boarding house 79 East Third Street, yesterday morning. He had committed suicide by turning on the gas, having died apparently while asleep.

Fischer, with his wife and child, came to this country six years ago, from Stuttgart, where he was a clerk of the Civil Court. He was a man of good education, and engaged in various lines of business after his arrival, but met with success in none. At length he went into the real estate business, leaving that to run a saloon at Avenue A and Sixth Street, where he failed and was sold out by the Sheriff. In the midst of his troubles his wife proved unfaithful to him, and he obtained a divorce from her. He gave to her the custody of their one child, and went into the business of china decorating, but made no money.

He went to the Third Street house about two months ago. He told little about himself, but paid his rent regularly until last week. On Saturday night Fischer got home about 10 o'clock and went to his room. He must have turned on the gas immediately, for at midnight a strong odor was noticed in the corridor. Early the next morning Fischer's door was found to be locked. It was forced open, and he was found dead in the bed. Every crack by which the gas could escape had been carefully plugged up, and on a table near by lay the dead man's farewell letters.

The first was addressed to John C. Stephens, Bowery and Rivington Street, the lawyer who secured for Fischer the divorce from his wife. This letter was sealed, and was not opened. A letter sent by mail from the Rev. Father Ruoff of Smithfield Church, Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn., and a letter written by Fischer to his mother, in Würtemberg, were found unsealed, and were read by the Coroner.

The letter sent by the priest was dated Jan. 3. It told Fischer to "cheer up," and mentioned that $25 was inclosed. In the second letter, addressed to his mother, Fischer had written under the date of April 9:

"I cannot stand this much longer. If I don't get work within two weeks I will have to go out on the street and work as a laborer."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ARBITER.

Considering the Cerruti Claim Against Colombia for $1,500,000.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Cleveland is engaged in the arbitration of the claim of Italy against Colombia, all the papers in the dispute having finally been presented in accordance with the convention between the disputants. The case involves damages amounting to nearly $1,500,000, on account of the persecution of Ernesto Cerruti, a wealthy merchant and Italian Consular representative during a revolution in Colombia about ten years ago.

The Italian brief, which was delivered to the President by Frederic R. Coudert and S. Mallet-Prevost some time ago, and to which Calderon Carlisle, for the defense, has only recently filed an elaborate technical reply, declares that Cerruti, who had during a long residence in Colombia amassed a considerable fortune, establishing one of the greatest mercantile organizations in that country, was accused of violating neutrality between contending parties in the revolution of 1885, and all his estates were confiscated. After vainly endeavoring to secure reparation, Italy broke off diplomatic relations with the South American State and sent a warship to rescue Cerruti and his family from the country.

Through a protocol arranged by the Colombian and Italian Ministers at Paris in 1886 Colombia agreed to return all Cerruti's property, and the question of his neutrality was referred to the Government of Spain, which in 1888 decided that Cerruti had not violated neutrality and had not lost the rights and privileges of a neutral foreigner, and was entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained. For the next five years negotiations continued between Italy and Colombia, finally resulting in the agreement of Aug. 18, 1894, to leave the matter to the arbitral decision of President Cleveland. This agreement was reached only after Cerruti had declined Colombia's offer to settle for 1,000,000f. in gold.

It is understood that one of the first official duties of Assistant Secretary of State Baldwin has been to study the enormous mass of evidence and argument that has been presented by the distinguished counsel on both sides.

THE REV. FATHER BAXTER'S $6,000.

Loaned It to Build a Convent—Says He Cannot Get It Again.

The Rev. John Baxter, formerly rector of a Catholic church at Babylon, L. I., but who at present is the spiritual adviser in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, is anxiously awaiting a decision from Cardinal Satolli, to whom he appealed the charges which he made against Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn which were, so far as can be learned, not sustained by an ecclesiastical court appointed by Archbishop Corrigan.

When in charge of the parish at Babylon, L. I., he alleges he loaned $6,000 to the Sisters of Mercy, the money to be used for building a convent. This money, he says, he saved; that it was understood that the diocese had acknowledged his claim; that the late Bishop Loughlin conceded the claim to be a just one, and promised that the diocese should reimburse him.

Bishop Loughlin died, and when Bishop McDonnell succeeded him, Father Baxter alleges the new Bishop did all that he could to prevent him from getting his money again.

He then secured counsel and made a complaint to Archbishop Corrigan, alleging that he had been deprived of the money due him by coercion and intimidation. He told of his removal from the church at Babylon, and said that at the time he was suffering from nervous prostration as a result of the attempt to deprive him of his life's savings.

Archbishop Corrigan appointed an ecclesiastical court, over which Bishop Farley presided. There were twelve hearings, and two months ago the court arrived at a decision, which has not been made public. The Rev. Father Baxter claims that certain of the findings are against him, and for this reason he appealed the matter to Cardinal Satolli.

One of his complaints to the Cardinal is that he is receiving only $300 a year salary, while the rector of an adjoining parish receives $1,200 a year. Bishop McDonnell declined to discuss the case.

Reforms in the Antilles.

MADRID, April 19.—The Secretary of the Colonies will make arrangements to put into effect the law granting political reforms to the Antilles. These arrangements will probably go into operation in Puerto Rico June 1 and in Cuba July 1. The Government denies that the Washington Government prompted this action.

The speech from the throne opening the Cortes will contain a passage dealing with the reforms. The Cabinet will meet on Tuesday to decide on the wording of the passage.

Elopers and Two Children Drowned.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 19.—Samuel Drew and family and Otto Oatman and family have been camped for several weeks on the opposite side of the river, engaged in making willow baskets. While Oatman was in Quincy on business Thursday night, Drew and Mrs. Oatman eloped. The latter took her two children. They started down the river in a small flatboat. The boat sank in the river Friday at a point about fourteen miles south of this city, and all the party were drowned.

RUNAWAY ON EAST DRIVE

A BICYCLIST CAUSES DISASTER IN CENTRAL PARK.

Becomes Confused, His Wheel Wabbles, and His Career Is Checked by Butcher Meyer's Big Gray Horse, Which Dashes Away, Tips Out His Load, and Upsets the Wagon of Mr. and Mrs. Leggett—Meyer Only One Seriously Hurt.

While the East Drive in Central Park was crowded yesterday afternoon with thousands of vehicles, an inexperienced bicyclist at Seventy-third Street ran against a large gray horse drawing a double-seated road wagon. A runaway with disastrous consequences followed.

The turnout belonged to Samuel Meyer, a well-to-do butcher living at 104 Second Avenue, and the occupants included himself, his wife, his sister-in-law, and another young woman. Their carriage was overturned and all thrown out, while the horse ran down the drive, dragging the wagon after him, and upsetting another carriage before his career was ended by a mounted policeman. None of the occupants of the Meyer wagon was injured excepting Mr. Meyer, who had two teeth knocked out and received an ugly cut on the chin.

The second carriage upset contained C. H. Leggett, a wholesale druggist of 301 Pearl Street, and his wife. They live at 73 East Ninety-seventh Street. Both were tossed a dozen feet, landing on the turf by the pathway and receiving no injuries.

The bicyclist was not arrested. Some said he had been seen hunting for portions of his wheel, others that he had jumped up uninjured and hastened away after seeing the trouble he had caused.

Mr. Meyer, after being taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in a Park ambulance, was carried home last evening, and talked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I had just looked at my watch," he said, "and noticed that it was 4 o'clock. The reins were in my right hand, while my left was thrown over the back of the seat. I was not going very fast, and was driving carefully. The horse and carriage are my own, and the horse is a safe one.

"The bicyclist, I noticed, was a short, stout young fellow, with smooth face. He was dressed in rather old clothes, and did not look exactly like a gentleman. When he got a few feet from my horse, he was neck and neck with a horse also coming toward me. The bicyclist seemed to get confused. He was evidently inexperienced. His bicycle began to wabble, and before anything could be done, he lost control of it and fell right under my horse's hind legs. I first grabbed my wife, who was sitting by my side, and tried to save her. The reins incumbered me so I let go of them.

"We all found ourselves in the gutter, and I was thrown against the curb. We saw our horse tearing down through the crowded drive, and the bicyclist gathering up his bicycle and slinking away, but we were too much shaken up to think of having him arrested, even if there had been a policeman in sight."

The Meyer carriage was smashed into pieces, and the one of the Leggets, which was a single-seated road wagon, nearly ruined.

THREE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

A Horse, Frightened by a Steam Roller, Ran Down a Bicyclist.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 19.—In a runaway on the Hudson County Boulevard this morning three men were injured. One of them may die.

Charles Schinoltze, fifty-two years old, of 54 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, and Charles Gussman of 219 Banforth Avenue, Jersey City, were driving along the Boulevard a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Ahead of them was Gabriel Lavin, riding a bicycle. At Twenty-eighth Street the horse took fright at a steam roller at the side of the road, and, swerving sharply, upset the buggy, throwing the two occupants to the pavement. Before Lavin could turn out of the way the horse ran him down.

The three men were picked up and taken to the residence of George Bonney, on West Thirty-first Street, where Drs. Dallas and A. C. Forman attended them. Schinoltze was found to have sustained concussion of the brain, two ribs were broken, and he was injured internally. Gussman's right arm was broken. Lavin sustained injuries to his back. After their wounds had been attended to Gussman and Lavin were able to go home in coaches. Schinoltze was taken to his home in an ambulance.

FOREST FIRE THREATENS HOUSES.

Four Square Miles Near Port Republic, N. J., Burned Over.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 19.—A forest fire has been raging for three days near Port Republic, a thriving village five miles southeast of this city. The fire has burned over a tract of land covering four square miles, all covered with valuable growing timber.

A general alarm was sounded to-day by blowing the factory whistles at Port Republic and hundreds of the townspeople and farmers turned out to fight the flames. The fire passed so close to the farmhouse of Henry Dietrich, beyond Port Republic, that the heat blistered the paint on two sides of the building.

The reflection of the fire can be plainly seen to-night, and occasionally the flames themselves can be seen from Egg Harbor City. The air is full of smoke and the cinders carried by the wind are dropping in this city.

Word was received to-night that if the fire holds its course until morning, there will be great danger of the houses of W. M. Loose and Thomas Weber being burned. They are in the path being followed by the fire, and the occupants are in readiness to move at any moment. There seems to be no chance of checking the flames. The underbrush is dry and the ground has not been soaked with rain for weeks.

Consecrated Bishop of Sioux Falls.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At St. Patrick's Church, in this city, to-day, the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Professor of Modern Ecclesiastical History at the Catholic University, was consecrated Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ireland. Cardinal Satolli performed the act of consecration.

Volunteers Get the Tabernacle.

The Rev. Dr. George James Mingin preached his farewell sermon at the Union Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. After his sermon the Tabernacle was turned over to Ballington Booth's Volunteers, who took immediate possession.

Indemnity for Jameson's Raid.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that President Krüger has claimed an indemnity of £1,500,000 from the British South African Company for the recent raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal.

Sir Henry Parkes Ill.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that ex-Prime Minister Sir Henry Parkes is suffering with bronchitis. His condition causes anxiety.

GAMBLER GAVIN KNIGHT AGAIN.

Pythians Restore Him, but May Not Keep Him Long.

DENVER, April 19.—Joseph R. Gavin was yesterday ordered reinstated in the Knights of Pythias by the Supreme Tribunal, which has been in session here for three days. The case is one of National importance. Gavin is a gambler and saloon keeper.

Under a recent ruling of the order, withholding membership from persons of these occupations, Gavin was expelled. He took an appeal, claiming that he was entitled to membership as he was in the order before the new rule was promulgated, and that there could not be any retroactive legislation. The case was contested at the regular annual meeting, but no decision was reached until yesterday, when the announcement was made that Gavin would be restored to full rights in the order. However, it is probable that he will be tried under another rule, that of maintaining a gambling house and saloon as derogatory to the dignity of the order.

Gavin is one of the best-known sporting men in the Western country, controlling numerous gambling houses in all the principal Colorado cities and mining camps.

KICKED POLICEMAN M'CORMACK.

Three Men Held for Felonious Assault.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Brann committed Thomas Kenny, Frederick Meyers, and John Kirwin in $1,000 bail each for felonious assault on Policeman George McCormack late Saturday night.

The policeman had just retired at his home, 237 East Forty-fifth Street, when he heard cries for assistance. Partially dressing, he ran out, and found Kirwin and Kenny fighting, surrounded by a crowd. McCormack separated them and chased Kirwin away. On returning, he found Meyers engaged in another fight. After hitting the policeman, Meyers ran into an adjacent hallway. McCormack followed. One of the gang went to Meyers's assistance and got him up stairs. The policeman pursued and was attacked. In the darkness he lost his footing and, with Meyers and another man, fell down a flight of stairs. In an instant the gang was upon him. Meyers brutally kicked him in the face and ran up stairs. McCormack got help and Meyers, Kenny, and Kirwin were arrested.

NO NEWS OF CUBAN LEADERS.

Where Are Gomez and Maceo?—Government Reports of Fights.

HAVANA, April 19.—Nothing is known here of the movements of Gomez and Maceo, the rebel leaders. An official report has been issued of an engagement of the troops with Mirabel's command at Guanabo, Province of Havana, and the killing of ten of the insurgents. Another report gives the details of a fight with the rebels commanded by Lacret and Collazo on the Jesus Maria estate, near Jovellanos, Province of Matanzas.

The rebel loss was three killed and a number wounded. The Spaniards, according to the reports, sustained no losses in either engagement. Aside from these fights, war news is scarce and the official reports are insignificant.

It is said that José Maceo, with a strong force, is near La Salud, Province of Havana, and that Mayla Rodriguez, from Camaguey, has entered the Province of Matanzas.

SHOVELMAKERS FORM A TRUST.

Prices Advanced 20 Per Cent. and the Output Limited.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 19.—The fact has come to light here that representatives from the fourteen shovel factories in the United States met secretly in Boston a few days ago and formed a combination. The factories are in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, St. Louis, Terre Haute, and Anderson.

Organization will be completed at another meeting in Boston late next week. The trust has already advanced the price 20 per cent., and, since April 9, not an order has been booked at the old quotations.

It is proposed to limit the output to 400,000 dozen a year, which is about the limit of the country's demand. None of the plants in the trust will be permitted to increase its output, and should one sell more than it manufactures the privilege of placing the order must be purchased from the trust.

A RAILROAD FOR COSTA RICA.

New-York and Western Men Incorporate a Company in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 19.—William A. Linn and Francis C. Hatch of New-York; Fred C. Gay and Charles A. Marriner of Los Angeles, and Charles W. Franklin of Denver yesterday incorporated the Costa Rica-Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The company proposes to construct a railroad from the City of San José, Costa Rica, in a westerly direction to the Pacific Ocean.

The incorporation papers give the company the right to operate mines and manufactories, establish town sites, develop the resources of the country, besides the borrowing of money, purchase of other railroads in the vicinity, and floating bonds for the payment thereof.

The headquarters is to be in Denver, with branch offices in New-York City, Los Angeles, Cal.; San José, and elsewhere.

William A. McTighe Missing.

William A. McTighe, a young lawyer, has been missing from his home, 88 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, since Sunday, April 5. He had in his possession $95. When he left home he said he was going to mass at St. Cecilia's Church. His father has ascertained that he did not go to church, and nothing else has been learned of him. He is twenty-seven years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a shaven face, and dark hair, tinged with gray.

Found Drowned at Weehawken.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., April 19.—A man supposed to be John Connolly of 520 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, from a card in his pocket, was found drowned at the coal docks here to-day. He was about forty years old, and wore a light suit and blue shirt.

In Memory of George D. Robinson.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 19.—Services in memory of ex-Gov. George D. Robinson were held in the Congregational Church this afternoon. Acting Governor Wolcott and his staff were present. The address was made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Church members of Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, West Park, and Bradley Beach to the number of nearly 5,000 have signed petitions addressed to Judge Conover asking him to refuse to grant liquor licenses to residents of Neptune Township, and also to refuse to license liquor dealers from other townships to sell in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and the near-by resorts.

—Two girls, aged four and two years, daughters of James Morris, living on Lake View Avenue, Lowell, Mass., were missed from home Saturday night, and Sunday morning were found drowned in the Merrimac River, clasped in each other's arms.

—Max Gerstel of Hartford, twenty-six years old, an architect, who was arrested Saturday, is believed to be "Jack the Hugger," who has terrified many women in that city the last month. He will be tried to-day.

—A cyclone passed through Scandia, Kan., early Saturday morning from southwest to northeast, shaking up houses; smashing barns and outbuildings, and twisting off trees. As far as learned no one was hurt.

—The Yale speakers for the Yale-Harvard freshman debate, which will take place in May, are as follows: C. S. Darlington, Xenia, Ohio; J. K. Clark, Brooklyn, and E. T. Noble, Wichita, Kan.

THE FIGHT GROWS BITTER

McKINLEY'S FRIENDS ANGERED BY THE OPPOSITION'S METHODS.

Report that Quay and His Allies Have Captured the Republican National Committee—Their Alleged Purpose Is to Throw Out McKinley Delegates in the Temporary Organization—That Might Make Trouble, and Cause Bolting.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Republicans just now are having troubles of their own, which give to the anxious members of that party quite as much cause for concern as any of the troubles that vex, or promise to vex, the Democrats. McKinley men and men who are opposed to McKinley, are striving with all their power, and with not a little trickery, to beat each other. By fair means or foul, one side is determined to beat the other, and now there is a suggestion from the McKinley side that the anti-McKinley men may, by foul means, succeed in defeating the Republican Party.

This alarming admission comes right upon the discovery of McKinley gains in the conventions of the week. The McKinley men last Sunday asserted that out of 481 delegates chosen, they were entitled to 256. As the result of the conventions held since that announcement they find that McKinley has 376 delegates. Unless the McKinley men are claiming too much, which possibly may be the case, McKinley apparently leads the list of Republicans beyond any hope on the part of his opponents of being able to overtake him.

But the Quay opposition, which is the brains of the entire political resistance to the swelling McKinley boom, does not mean to let the Ohio candidate secure the nomination if it can be prevented by any plausible or ingenious conniving. The McKinley men know that there is deviltry afoot. They assert it, and they allude to some things to prove that Quay and his partners will resort to every possible trick to defeat the choice of the Republicans of the rank and file. The resentment against this tendency has been aroused so that Republican writers who are retained in the McKinley interest are threatening a revolt in the party like that in New-York State when Folger was nominated over Cornell by a corrupt and shameless bargain to reverse the will of the delegates chosen by the voters in the primary meetings.

Mr. Platt, some time ago, before the list of delegates-elect was a long one, was quoted in New-York as saying that there would be "more than a hundred contests" in the St. Louis Convention. There were not a hundred then, and McKinley men are wondering if Mr. Platt meant to provide the contests to justify the prediction he then made. The number of contesting delegations is multiplying, and there is some reason to suppose that they are not all spontaneous contests. Either the McKinley men or the others must have seats in the convention to nominate a candidate. The right of the delegates to seats will be determined primarily by the National Committee, which is to make up the prima facie roll. So it is important for Mr. Quay to get first the majority in the National Committee. After that he must trust to good management to hold on to a majority of the convention.

When the canvas of the districts began it was confidently asserted by the McKinley men that their candidate had a majority of the National Committee. That made it seem an easy thing to convert a minority, if it should happen to be large, into a McKinley majority, and entirely practicable to increase a McKinley majority if it should not happen to be large enough to be safe. But while McKinley's organizations in different States have been securing instructed or uninstructed delegates, the opposition has been hunting up contests and endeavoring to secure a majority of the National Committee in order to hold on to the temporary organization of the convention.

As the opposition to McKinley lacked only a few members of the National Committee to make a majority, it was important to pick up enough to convert the McKinley majority into a minority. The first practically unconceived attempt to do this was the capture of the Representatives in Congress from the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma. Those Territories are determined to be States if possible. There has been, since the newer States have voted with the free-silver men in the House and the Senate, a strong feeling of opposition to the admission of more new Western States. It was assumed there would be a decided majority against the admission of either of the Territories if the question of their admission ever should come to a vote. In the House Committee on Territories a vote had been taken by which the motion to report the Statehood bills was beaten. Some one urged another meeting. McKinley men say it was Quay. The meeting was held, and in such manner as to prove that every advantage had been taken of circumstances to bring about a favorable report on Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma from a committee known to be opposed to the admission of those Territories as States, the bills were reported favorably, and it is understood to be a bargain that the National Committeemen from those Territories will vote in committee

cept the Republican candidate chosen at St. Louis.

McKinley's opponents find other reasons than the fear of tricky management of the National Committee to account for the McKinley "squeal." They make out quite a different canvass from that supplied by the McKinley boomers, and appear to be in the way of organizing the convention without provoking a justifiable revolt. Of course, as the McKinley men are Republicans, and they are attributing political theft to their own associates, they may be considered entitled to be better judges of the morals of Republicans than outsiders. The McKinley men claim they have elected 376 out of the delegates thus far chosen. Mr. Reed's friends say McKinley has 214 delegates. That is a loss of 162 for McKinley. According to the McKinley count of the delegations, Reed has only 99 votes so far. By Mr. Reed's account, there are for Reed 128 votes, or a difference in his favor of 29 votes, which the Ohio man has appropriated.

It is perfectly plain that if the McKinley vote is to be but 325, as Mr. Aldrich estimates in the statement which he is sending out to-night, the McKinley men will have to resort to some exciting course to account for the shortening of his string. The easiest way to do that, in the opinion of the managers of the Ohio man's canvass, is to throw suspicion upon Quay, Platt, and Clarkson, and to depend upon the Republicans of the country to accept them at the estimate placed upon Quay by "Bob" Kennedy of Ohio, when he publicly characterized Quay as a "Judas Iscariot."

It is true, it has appeared as if the Quay men were willing to admit "undesirable States" upon the promise of the committeemen of those States to vote with the Quay people at St. Louis, but that bargain has not been carried out, and if the Arizona, Oklahoma, and New-Mexico men wait to vote until after they shall have received the goods for which they are alleged to have made a nefarious bargain, it may be that McKinley will get the votes of the Territories after all.

Mr. Reed, for instance, whom Mr. Dockery has praised for having kept this Congress from doing many things it ought not to have done, may put his foot down on the bills to admit the Territories, and so frustrate the schemes of scurvy politicians.

SOME McKINLEY FIGURES.

Gen. Grosvenor Says the Ohio Man Is Marching to Victory.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A statement is given out by Gen. Grosvenor to-night, pursuant to the custom which has prevailed of announcing the progress of the McKinley campaign in the press of each Monday. In the statement Gen. Grosvenor says:

Before giving you the situation as it stands today I want to call your attention to my first bulletin, which was issued before any delegates had been elected. At that time I predicted that the vote for McKinley on the first ballot would be as stated below. I place now in the first column my prediction at that early date and in the second column I place the results in all of the same States in which the full complement of delegates has been chosen:

Alabama	18	New-Mexico	6 5
Arkansas	16	North Carolina	14 ..
California	10	North Dakota	3 6
Florida	8	Ohio	46 46
Georgia	18	Oklahoma	8 ..
Idaho	2	Oregon	8 8
Illinois	20	South Carolina	8 17
Indiana	24	South Dakota	3 8
Kansas	16	Tennessee	15 ..
Kentucky	12	Texas	14 ..
Louisiana	7	Utah	2 1
Maryland	10	Virginia	18 ..
Michigan	20	Washington	4 ..
Mississippi	18	West Virginia	12 ..
Missouri	26	Wisconsin	20 24
Nebraska	16	Wyoming	2 ..
New-Jersey	10		.. ..

It will be seen that Kentucky, New-Mexico, and Utah have fallen below my estimate—five in Kentucky, one in New-Mexico, and one in Utah; while Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wisconsin have all gained. This comparison of the original estimates, which aggregate 433, with the actual results from elections in eighteen States, shows very clearly that the estimate was too low.

There have been elected delegates in States that I did not claim in that estimate—Minnesota, 18; New-York, 4, and Pennsylvania, 2. And it will thus be seen that if the ratio of gain is maintained to the end of the States forming my original prediction there will not only be the 433 delegates claimed, but there will be a clear majority of the convention in these States alone and those in which I claimed nothing in my original estimate.

Following is the present condition of the McKinley vote, including, as usual, the full vote of Ohio and Indiana:

Alabama	12	New-York	4
Arkansas	10	Ohio	46
Florida	8	Oklahoma	4
Georgia	19	Oregon	8
Illinois	10	Pennsylvania	2
Indiana	30	South Carolina	17
Kansas	20	South Dakota	8
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	8	Texas	12
Maryland	4	Virginia	6
Minnesota	18	West Virginia	2
Mississippi	18	Wisconsin	24
Missouri	14	Utah	1
Nebraska	16	North Carolina	2
New-Jersey	16	North Dakota	6
New-Mexico	4		—
Total			376

The New-York Tribune of this morning gives McKinley 318 practically uncontested and instructed votes. In my report I exclude doubtful votes, and have failed to claim a number known to be for McKinley. I point to the vindication of my original estimate with some degree of satisfaction, and I state now that my present estimate of safe votes for McKinley on the first ballot is below the actual facts.

The most significant feature of the last week's elections is the great number of second-choice instructions for McKinley. In this category may be classed New-Hampshire, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New-York, and it is safe to say that there are now of well-defined, second-choice delegates, thoroughly committed to McKinley as such, not less than 125.

During the remainder of April there will be elections in Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indian Territory, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Vermont, and Arizona, in all eighty-four votes. Out of this number it is a very low and conservative estimate to claim for McKinley fifty delegates.

Then will follow in the month of May conventions in the following States: California, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, West Virginia, Montana, Missouri, Delaware, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and North Carolina, with 152 delegates unelected. It will be seen that the McKinley column has not only constantly improved, but is rapidly approaching a triumphant conclusion.

It is generally conceded in Washington that, no matter what the facts may be as to McKinley's standing, his campaign managers are exceptionally good at claiming "everything in sight."

THE REED FIGURES.

Congressman Aldrich Disputes the McKinley Estimates.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The weekly bulletin furnished by Representative J. Frank Aldrich of Illinois, giving the results of the Republican Presidential canvass from the standpoint of a friend of Mr. Reed, issued to-night, is as follows:

The developments of the past week in the Republican Presidential contest have resulted in no material change in the relative standing of the leading candidates, notwithstanding the prediction made by Gen. Grosvenor seven days ago that "during the coming week McKinley's strength will grow rapidly by the conventions in Kentucky, Nebraska, and New-Jersey."

Of the 20 votes confidently counted upon by him in Kentucky, Gov. Bradley has captured 16, and the failure to instruct for McKinley the fourteen delegates elected from New-Jersey was a significant disappointment. My last statement gave to Mr. Reed 111 delegates to Mr. McKinley 109, to all other candidates 109, and 48 doubtful. In that table I credited Mr. Reed with two uninstructed delegates, which, upon later information, I deem it fair to place in the doubtful column. With this single exception, my figures of last week cannot be seriously disputed.

The figures herewith presented have been carefully compiled from reports received from day to day, and verified by reports received from telegrams sent to various States yesterday. I have placed 16 additional delegates in the doubtful column, 12 of which are from New-Jersey.

Of the 604 delegates elected to date, McKinley has just about 35½ per cent. If he continues at this rate to the end, he will have 325 votes out of a total of 918 when the convention assembles, exactly the number that the friends of Mr. Reed and the other candidates have conceded to him from the active commencement of the campaign.

The table by States follows. I reserve the right to change this estimate for Tennessee upon further information from that State:

	Reed.	McKinley.		Reed.	McKinley.
Alabama	5	8	New-York	..	2
Arkansas	..	16	North Carolina	..	2
Florida	2	..	North Dakota	..	6
Georgia	12	7	Ohio	..	34
Illinois	..	8	Oregon	..	8
Indiana	..	12	Pennsylvania	..	2
Kansas	..	10	Rhode Island	8	..
Kentucky	..	8	South Carolina	9	2
Louisiana	15	1	South Dakota	..	8
Maine	12	..	Tennessee	..	8
Massachusetts	30	..	Texas	20	8
Minnesota	..	10	Virginia	..	4
Missouri	..	14	Wisconsin	..	24
Nebraska	..	14	Oklahoma	6	..
New-Hampshire	8	..	District Columbia	1	..
New-Jersey	..	2			
Total				128	214

Mr. Aldrich gives all "other candidates" 198 delegates, and puts down 64 as doubtful.

MARION BUTLER TO POPULISTS.

Tells North Carolinians to Stand for Free Coinage of Silver.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of North Carolina Populist Committee, has issued an address to his party in which he says:

We cannot too earnestly urge upon the People's Party the necessity and importance of making this campaign for the vital principle of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for financial reform, and other vital issues, cordially inviting men of all shades of political belief and former party affiliations to co-operate with us upon these fundamental principles of the People's Party.

Your State Committee is fully agreed that organization in counties and districts should begin at once, and be pressed vigorously; but the nomination of candidates for various offices should be postponed until after the National Convention at St. Louis, and the course of our political opponents shall have been laid down. Let us make this campaign for honest principles of Government, and may God defend the right.

Daniel L. Russell, who is a prominent and confident candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, asserts that the Republicans can elect their State ticket in North Carolina without the Populist support; but fear they cannot unaided carry the Legislature. Senator Pritchard says the rank and file of the Populists will desert Senator Butler and go with the Republicans.

SILVER FIGHT IN ALABAMA.

Talk of Nominating a Sound-Money Republican for Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19.—A prominent Republican State leader is authority for the statement that at a conference of sound-money Republicans in this city yesterday it was agreed to put up a sound-money Republican State ticket. The conferrees resolved not to support the free-silver Democratic ticket headed by Capt. Johnston, nor the Populist-Republican fusion ticket, which, it is believed, A. T. Goodwyn, free silverite, will head. They also entered their protest against the prospective fusion between Populists and Republicans, and declared they in no case would support a free-silverites for any office.

The preference of the conferrees for a Gubernatorial candidate is Col. J. W. Burke, who is receiver of the Chattanooga Southern Railway. Col. Burke is a man of clean record and means. The conferrees hope to receive aid from all sound-money men in the State.

MINISTER WILLIS INSULTED.

Harsh Remark of a Honolulu Newspaper—Sugar Barons' Plot.

HONOLULU, April 11.—Minister Willis, who will sail for the East April 16 on a sixty days' furlough, paid his official farewell visit to the Executive April 11. After the customary interchange of friendly speeches the Minister took occasion to express his dissatisfaction with a paragraph in The Advertiser of that date, intimating that it was the organ of the Government, an employe, Collector J. B. Castle, being the principal stockholder therein.

Foreign Minister Cooper assured Minister Willis that The Advertiser was in no way controlled or inspired by the Government, and promised to speak to the editor about the offending article, which he did. The offending paragraph was one quoted without comment from an editorial in The Washington Star, the most damaging words of which were:

Mr. Willis has no value whatever in Honolulu. If anything, he is a standing affront to the people for whom the people of this country feel a warm attachment.

The next issue of The Advertiser pointed out that the paragraph was copied from The Star, without comment, and asserts the paper's absolute independence of the Government. It expresses regret that the American representative should have been misled by rumors, and sincerely hopes that Mr. Willis will recover his health, which has been badly broken by the nervous strain, owing to the trying position he has occupied.

Since the disagreement of Jan. 17 there has been no direct exchange of social courtesies between Mr. Willis and any member of the executive staff.

Considerable excitement has followed the very reluctant publication of tax lists, showing that thirty-seven sugar corporations, having $27,862,000 of capital stock, paid last year only $101,114 in taxes, or less than 36 per cent. of the lawful 1 per cent., even if assessed at their nominal value, which is generally much below the actual. The sugar barons have done their utmost to prevent this publication of the facts. The Legislature is certain to find a remedy for this unequal taxation.

A riot of Portuguese took place the evening of the 5th. It was accidentally provoked, and had not the slightest political significance. Nine Portuguese were seriously hurt by the clubs of the police.

DELIBERATELY BLED TO DEATH.

A New-York Man Cut His Thigh with a Razor in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 19.—Frederick Chamberlain, purchasing agent for a large New-York firm, who came to Elizabeth last week to attend the wedding of his daughter, was found dying at 1 o'clock this morning in a bedroom at the residence of Angus Mackintosh, 530 Monroe Avenue, where he was visiting. He had opened one of the largest arteries in his thigh with a razor and then covered himself up with bed clothes. He died soon after he was found.

Miss Chamberlain's daughter, Edith Boyd Chamberlain, was married last Wednesday in Christ Episcopal Church to Percy Davidson Crowley of New-York City. After the ceremony a short reception was held at the Mackintosh residence, and the couple started on their bridal tour. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain remained in Elizabeth as guest of the Mackintoshes.

Mr. Chamberlain had been despondent, but he was cheerful the day of the wedding, and had been feeling well since then. He complained of feeling sick at 9 o'clock last night, and decided to go up stairs and lie down. The rest of the household remained up until about 1 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Chamberlain reached the room she and her husband occupied about 1 o'clock, and was just in time to see her husband die. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have been despondent because he could not give his daughter a finer wedding than she had. He was sixty-five years old.

RESCUED THE OLD WOMAN.

Two Men Carried Mrs. Beers from a Burning House.

Two boys were playing with matches yesterday morning on the unoccupied second floor of 53 Manhattan Street, and after setting fire to the woodwork in one of the rear rooms, ran away. The flames spread rapidly, and smoke filled the house.

All of the tenants except Mrs. Christine Beers, an old woman who lives on the top floor, rushed to the street screaming with fright. A crowd collected in front of the house before the engines arrived, and an excited woman began yelling: "There's an old woman on the top floor, and she can't get out!"

Policeman McManus of the Leonard Street Station, who lives in the neighborhood, was passing, and heard the woman's cries. He instantly dashed up the stairs to the third floor, where Mrs. Beers lay upon her bed. She was unable to help herself on account of physical weakness and fright.

McManus was blinded with smoke, but succeeded in reaching the room. In the meantime Thomas Lynn, 20 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, ascended the fire escape, and offered to assist the policeman in carrying the woman from the burning building. Both men carefully lifted Mrs. Beers from her bed and carried her down the fire escape to the rear yard. She was uninjured.

The fire was quickly put out after the firemen arrived. The total damage was $500.

BURGLARS KILLED LEO HIRTH

Wealthy Citizen of Indianapolis Was in Pursuit of Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Leo Hirth, a well-known and wealthy German citizen, living at 1020 West Washington Street, was killed at 2 o'clock this morning by two masked men, who were discovered in his bedroom, and whom he pursued into the rear part of the house.

Mrs. Hirth was awakened by a noise in the room and saw two men standing in the doorway leading to another room. She gave the alarm by calling to her husband, whereupon one of the men leveled a pistol at her and fired, the bullet entering the head board, just above where she lay. A second shot followed an instant later, and the two men turned toward the rear of the house.

Mr. Hirth, who was awakened by the first shot, sprang from the bed and followed the intruders. As he passed into the room immediately back of the sleeping apartment, a third shot was fired, and the bullet passed through his heart.

A GREAT WORK PROJECTED

PLAN TO EXTIRPATE ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW-YORK.

State Board of Health to Ask for a Large Appropriation from the Legislature—Co-operation of Dairymen and Milk Consumers Solicited—Information Concerning the Extent to Which the Disease Is Prevalent—But One Remedy.

ALBANY, April 19.—The State Board of Health has laid plans which it hopes will result in stamping out tuberculosis among the dairy herds of the State. The board has reached a conclusion to demand that the Legislature appropriate enough money to enable the health authorities to eradicate the disease, and will ask for an appropriation of $300,000 to carry on the work.

At a meeting of the board, held in New-York City March 25, it was resolved that the Secretary of the board be directed to transmit to each Health Board throughout the State a number of copies of a circular on the prevention of tuberculosis, with the urgent request that it be given to the press for publication, in order that it might reach, not only dairymen and farmers, but the general public, who are equally interested in the suppression of tuberculosis among cattle.

The circular has been sent out by Dr. Baxter P. Smelzer, the Secretary of the board. Its substance is as follows:

The disease known as tuberculosis, and, when affecting the lungs, as pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, is very common in human beings, and in certain domestic animals, especially cattle. More than one-seventh of all deaths occurring in human being throughout the civilized world is caused by tuberculosis, and it is estimated that more than one-fourth of all deaths occurring during adult life is due to it, and that nearly one-half of the entire population at some time in life become ill. It attacks persons in all conditions of life, of all ages and occupations, in the country as well as in the city. The disease is essentially the same in animals and in man, and has the same cause. Among herds of high-bred cattle it not infrequently more than 50 per cent. are found to be suffering from this disease.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that a living germ, called the tubercle bacillus, is the cause and the only cause of tuberculosis. The germs which are thrown off in the discharges from diseased portions of the body do not grow outside the living human or animal body, except under artificial conditions, although they may retain their vitality and virulence for long periods of time, even when thoroughly dried.

It has also been fully established that the milk of cows which are tuberculous, whether the udder is affected or not, may contain living and virulent tubercle bacilli, and that the milk from such a tuberculous cow, no matter how healthy the animal may appear, may cause the disease in human beings who use it. It makes no difference how far such milk may be carried or how much it may be mixed with milk from healthy cows, it is always dangerous, and its distribution for human consumption, if done knowingly, is criminal. Among stall-fed dairy cows, from 5 to 50 per cent. are sometimes found to be affected with the disease. Tuberculous animals are also frequently killed for food. Their flesh sometimes contains the germs, and if not thoroughly cooked, is capable of transmitting the disease. Boiling the milk and thoroughly cooking the meat destroy the germs.

It thus follows from what has been said that tuberculosis is a distinctly preventible disease. It is a well-known fact that members of certain families and certain breeds of cattle are particularly liable to tuberculosis, and this liability may be transmitted to the offspring. In man, so marked and so frequent is this liability, and so frequent is the appearance of the disease in particular families, that the affection has long been considered hereditary. We now know that tuberculosis can only be caused by the entrance of the tubercle bacillus into the body, and that the transmitted liability at most only renders the individual a more easy prey to the germs when they once have gained entrance.

We know that the frequency of the disease in such families is largely due to the continued exposure to the infectious material which is cast off from the bodies of those who are diseased, by expectoration, or otherwise, and in the absence of intelligent precautions is conveyed to the well in various ways which the intimacy of household life fosters. Similar conditions favor the dissemination of the infectious material among cattle herded and housed together.

In recent years, since the cause of tuberculosis has been known, sanitary authorities have been devising and urging measures of protection against the spread of the disease among the inhabitants especially of towns and cities. If man can be protected from tuberculous meat and milk, and the sputum of consumptive individuals can be properly disposed of, or at once destroyed when discharged, the danger of the transmission of the disease from animals to men and from man to man can be greatly diminished. Measures looking to this end are being put into force all over the world by intelligent sanitary authorities.

While the existence of tuberculosis in cattle has been known for a long time, it is only recently that we have learned how common it is. Even yet its frequency is not sufficiently recognized by farmers and cattle owners, and the great and increasing dangers to which they are subjected by the use of milk and butter from diseased animals, and the great and increasing financial loss to which they are liable from this disease, are not generally appreciated. In herds which are supposed to be perfectly healthy, from 2 to 25 per cent. may be tuberculous, and in high-bred cattle the percentage of diseased animals is oftener greater than this.

The consumers of milk in cities are rapidly becoming informed on the subject. Boards of Health Boards and the investigations of special commissions, of the risks to which they subject themselves, and especially of the risks to which they subject their children and invalids, by the use of milk which comes to them from unknown sources, or from cows which, often without the knowledge of their owners, are diseased, and which may be giving off these dangerous germs at every milking. Municipal sanitary authorities and milk consumers are beginning seriously to demand a guarantee of protection against this real and growing danger.

This is the standpoint of the municipal health officers, and the milk question, from the side of the farmers and dairymen, the condition of affairs demands immediate attention, for two reasons: First, because they will soon everywhere be required by the consumer to give some guarantee, either directly or through sanitary officers, that none of the milk which they supply comes from tuberculous cows. Second, because the presence of disease in one or more animals of a herd is a serious menace, and may lead sooner or later to the loss of a large part of them, while, at the same time, the owners and their families are equally with those who buy their product subject to the danger of tuberculosis from the use of milk and butter from such diseased animals.

Tuberculosis is now so widespread in this State that no owner of cattle can be certain, no matter how well and healthy his animals may appear, that some of them are not already seriously diseased, and constantly affecting healthy animals with which they mingle in the stalls and pastures, or that the members of his own family are not being infected by the use of milk from such animals. As this disease is communicable from animal to animal and from animal to man, every intelligent owner of cattle can understand that it is for his own interest to have all the animals in a herd which he knows to be tubercular separated from the rest, and at once killed and destroyed. Destruction is the only proper mode of disposal of such animals, since their continued presence threatens the remainder, and their sale for food or their use for milking is not only dishonorable, but may become criminal.

The tuberculin test affords a means of detecting with certainty the existence even of incipient tuberculosis in those cattle which appear perfectly healthy and give no sign of disease.

The owners of valuable cattle in many regions, after carefully watching its application, have become firm advocates of its value and safety, and so great has become the desire in some parts of the country to free the herds from this disease that the demand for its administration has far outrun the facilities for its supply and use. By the use of tuberculin and the destruction of cattle shown by the test to be diseased, it is possible to entirely free dangerously infected herds from tuberculosis, and to keep them free and sound by the admission to these herds of such cattle only as have been proved by the tuberculin test to be sound; provided that after the herds have been tested and freed from diseased animals, the stalls and stables are thoroughly disinfected.

The great loss which the destruction of diseased cattle involves will, of course, be uppermost in the minds of owners, and although the destruction of diseased cattle even at great immediate loss would, in the long run, be true economy, yet this loss must be seriously considered before the work is entered upon. It has been generally recognized that the State should, in some measure at least, compensate the owners for cattle destroyed, since under such conditions as now exist the fault is not usually with the cattle owner, and the gain in the suppression of tuberculosis is shared by all citizens alike. It would also seem just that the cost of ridding a herd of tuberculosis should be borne by the State only once, for thereafter the owner should keep it free by admitting no animals without the proof of soundness which the tuberculin tests affords.

If the payment by the State for the tuberculous cattle destroyed be assured, as it can be by an act of the Legislature appropriating a suitable amount for this purpose, a way will be open for the gradual extinction of bovine tuberculosis in the State of New-York. If, then, the tuberculin test be required for all cattle entering the State, the herds here once freed may be kept free from disease. This means a great and material benefit to dairymen and farmers, to cattle owners and citizens alike of the entire State.

It is the purpose of the State Board of Health of New-York to urge upon the Legislature such revision of the existing law upon this subject as shall insure certainty in the detection of the disease free of cost to the owners of cattle, and such appropriation as will secure for the owner a direct and speedy payment by the State for all cattle destroyed, at a fair and equitable rate. The appropriations in the past have enabled the authorities to commence the work and to secure an efficient organization, but have been far too meagre to attain even an approach to the wide suppression of the disease. There should be an appropriation by the Legislature for the current fiscal year of not less than $300,000 for immediate use.

This matter is brought to the attention of the farmers and dairymen and cattle owners in the hope that they will co-operate in the attempt to free this State from a dangerous and costly pest, and thus promote their own private welfare, as well as the interests of the public health.

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL.

Correspondence That Indicates It Soon Will Become a Law.

ALBANY, April 19.—Mayor Thacher of this city has given out for publication a letter he has received from Senator Cantor relating to the Albany Police bill and the reply he has sent to Mr. Cantor. Mr. Cantor, in his letter, says:

I am reliably informed that the Republican majority, as well as the Governor, has determined that the Legislature shall not adjourn until the Albany Police bill, now pending, shall be returned by you and the Common Council. This they propose for the sake of acquiring political power and patronage through the manipulation of the police of this city, in order to control the elections, and it will entail upon the taxpayers of this State thousands of dollars, which will be the result if the Legislature is continued in session for this purpose.

This, of course, is an outrage upon the taxpayers, but that does not seem to compel a halt on the part of the Republicans who are in pursuit of power and patronage. The policy of our party has been to save the public moneys so far as possible and to avoid any unnecessary expenditure of public funds.

If the bill is held by you for fifteen days, the time given you under the Constitution, we might be charged with contributing toward the waste of the taxpayers' money, and thus be considered as aiding the Republicans in that respect. I know that you, as a public-spirited citizen and Democrat, would not permit, by any action of yours, any such result.

May I therefore respectfully urge that, as the people's money can be saved by prompt action on the bill, you return it to the Legislature at an early date, notwithstanding the Constitution allows you fifteen days within which to pass upon it? It seems to me that your action in that respect would be in direct contrast to the action of the Republican majority in both houses, which not only violated Constitutional provisions, but the rules of both Senate and Assembly, while at the same time wasting public funds.

Mayor Thacher, replying to this letter, says:

Your favor of April 15, 1896, is received. I thoroughly sympathize with your very laudable desire to save the taxpayers of the State an unnecessary expenditure. It is the natural conduct of a careful, prudent, and capable leader, and does credit to you and to the Democratic Party. I desire to co-operate with you so far as I may in your efforts for economy.

Moreover, my information confirms your statement that the Legislature of this great State is to be held in session at a large daily expenditure of the people's money in order to secure for the Republican Party of the City of Albany—a party which is the minority party of the city—the patronage attached to the Police Department.

The bill is a species of vicious legislation. It is opposed by our best citizens of all parties. Yet the outrage is to be perpetrated, and we are powerless to prevent it. Even if I were to exercise my Constitutional privilege and hold the bill until April 29, it would be forced through both houses regardless of my veto.

If by holding the bill I could cause its defeat, and thus obtain a triumph for local self-government, a principle for which I have long been contending, I should deem it my duty to do so at whatever expense to the State. The principle of local self-government outweighs in the scale the expenditure of money, and, as the Republican majority in the Legislature will have the power and entertain the same desire to repass the bill at the end of fifteen days, I am unable to see that I can accomplish any beneficial result to the State by holding it for that length of time, while, on the contrary, I might be instrumental in causing a large and unnecessary expense to the people of the State.

This correspondence seems to indicate an early passage of the bill over Mayor Thacher's veto.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES IN ALBANY.

Distinguished Men at Sons of the Revolution Exercises.

ALBANY, April 19.—St. Peter's Episcopal Church was filled this afternoon with one of the most distinguished gatherings ever assembled in Albany, the occasion being the church service held by the Philip Livingston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, which called out representatives of all of the old families of the Hudson, Mohawk, and Champlain valleys.

There was not a vacant seat when the procession commenced, and the sight was most impressive. First came the surpliced choir, preceded by trumpeters, then the clergy of all the churches in Albany, united for the occasion in a service of patriotism that knows no creed; then followed the officiating clergy, escorted by the chapter officers, and preceded by the four great banners of the order. The members of the chapter and visiting Sons of the Revolution brought up the rear, over one hundred strong.

The church was decorated with flags, banners, streamers of tricolored bunting, and patriotic devices, such as are seldom seen even in New-York.

The sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D., and was a masterpiece of patriotic eloquence. The Rector was assisted by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Sill and the Rev. Paul H. Birdsell.

Among those present were Gov. Morton and members of his staff, the State officers, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the city officials, and members of the hereditary patriotic societies, such as the Order of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the order of Patriots and Founders, the Society of the War of 1812, the Mayflower Society, the Aztec Club, the Loyal Legion, and the Holland Society.

The Philip Livingston Chapter was the first established in this State, has been active in patriotic matters since its organization, and promises to make Albany a centre of interest to those interested in historical and patriotic matters, not only in the State, but in the country at large. Its officers are: Regent—Major Harmon Pumpelly Read; Vice Regent—Edgar C. Leonard; Secretary—George Lawyer; Treasurer—William H. Griffith; Historian—Dr. Charles M. Oliver; Registrar—George Comstock Waller; Chaplain—Prof. Edward W. Wetmore; Marshal—Major William A. Wallace.

GOLD HUNTERS ARE DESTITUTE.

Sitka and Juneau Overflowing with Them, and Money Is Scarce.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—According to advices received per schooner Excelsior, which arrived from Cook's Inlet yesterday, affairs in Alaska are in a serious state. Sitka and Juneau are overflowing with miners, who cannot start for the gold fields on account of the ice and snow on the hills, and now comes the news that Cook's Inlet is frozen, and that the miners who went up early are suffering great hardship.

Provisions are plentiful, but the prices charged are exorbitant. Some of the men are destitute, and have not taken enough gold to pay for a second-class passage to Puget Sound, much less San Francisco. The gold fields, as a rule, are said to be a miserable apology for an El Dorado, and hundreds of miners are only awaiting the opportunity to return home.

The country is overrun with prospectors, and in some instances the suffering of the adventurers is heartrending.

SEVEN SURVIVORS IN PORT.

They Took to the Rigging When the J. W. Campbell Was Sinking.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 19.—The tug Gladiator arrived at this port to-night with seven survivors of the Gloucester fishing schooner J. W. Campbell, which foundered Friday night off Long Island. Nine men were drowned.

The lost men are Capt. Robert Smith, John McGuire, Frank Sylvia, Thomas Rogers, George Ela, William McAllister, Abel McCormey, George Granam, and Charles Doherty.

The vessel was making about two knots an hour when she was struck by a heavy squall from the northwest and capsized. Most of the crew were on deck smoking. Some of them rushed aft and some went into the rigging. Those who went aft were all lost, while those who took to the rigging finally secured a boat and, after drifting about all night, were picked up by a schooner and transferred to the Gladiator.

Robert G. Ingersoll at the Star.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his lecture on "Why I Am an Agnostic" last night at the Star Theatre. The house was crowded, and Mr. Ingersoll's epigrammatic defense of infidelity was met with many exclamations of approval from an audience that was largely in sympathy with his beliefs.

ONLY

Think what a long train of diseases arises from impure blood. Think how important it is that the blood should be always pure. Remember

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly, and effectively. 25 cents.

LAW ENFORCED IN JERSEY CITY

In Hoboken and North Hudson County Saloons Were All Open.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 19.—This city and Hoboken gave examples of the two extremes in excise regulation to-day. Hoboken kept open house, and invited thirsty New-Yorkers to spend the day with her, while this city was a sort of Sahara, dry and arid, with only an occasional oasis where beer and whisky welled.

To be exact, there were, so far as officially ascertained, 14 out of the 1,200 licensed places that attempted to evade the sudden and unexplained determination of the police to enforce the Sunday law. They were speedily detected, however, and the purveyors of liquid refreshments, generally barkeepers, were placed under arrest in each case, being subsequently released under bail at the various station houses to appear in court to-morrow to answer.

Advocates of the Sunday-closing movement claim that the results achieved today show that the law may readily be enforced if the police manifest a determination to enforce it.

The better class of saloon keepers look with favor on the movement, provided the law shall be really and impartially enforced. They have no objection, they say, to a holiday once a week. They do not consider it just, however, under the license fee exacted—$250—that the saloons in one district should be closed while those in another are allowed to keep open. The enforcement of the law to-day is admitted to be rigid, and gives general satisfaction.

In Hoboken and the towns of North Hudson County little attempt was made to enforce the law. Nevertheless, there was an apparent diminution to the influx from New-York as compared with the crowd—estimated at 20,000—which invaded the place two weeks ago. It was thought that less than 10,000 crossed the ferries from New-York to-day.

The police, who made no attempt to close the saloons, requiring only that peace and order were alert for unruly characters, and the curious sight was witnessed of a policeman standing outside the door of a drinking place where entrance could be obtained at any of the doors, both front and side, for no other purpose than to be within call in case of trouble arising among frequenters of the place.

There were few roughs in the crowds that came over from the big city, however, and the services of the police were not called into requisition. It was, on the whole, a well-ordered crowd. The lesser numbers were generally ascribed to the opening of so many saloons in New-York under the hotel provision of the Raines law.

There was still an incentive, however, in that the purchase of a sandwich meal was not obligatory in Hoboken and free lunches were bountifully provided. Nearly every saloon in the place was doing business, and in many instances it was not necessary to use the side doors, the front doors being unlocked. Within, the bars were lined with customers and the floors were wet with beer. Men congregated outside, and though the visitors were not greatly in excess of the customary number who visit Hoboken on a Sunday in Summer, the number frequently reaching from 3,000 to 5,000, there were enough of them to give the main streets an extra stir of activity.

Few went from Jersey City to Hoboken, the great majority from here taking the trolley cars for Harrison, Rutherford, Passaic, or Newark, where they found all the beer they wanted.

LIBERTY ISLAND COOL AND "WET."

It Is Government Property and New-York Laws Do Not Affect It.

Liberty Island was the Mecca for large crowds yesterday, that were attracted there partly by the balmy breezes, but mostly by the unrestrained sale of beer. The word was passed around soon after the Raines law went into effect that Liberty Island, being Government property, was not amenable to New-York State laws, and could therefore do an "open business."

The mass of the thirsty public has hardly had time to become acquainted with the fact that in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty one may on Sunday drink beer without having to eat sandwiches, and if he has a weakness for mixed drinks satisfy his appetite. The little combined restaurant and saloon, however, did an enormous business yesterday, the four bartenders being kept at a fever heat to get the beer on tap fast enough. They were unprepared for such a crowd at this time of the year, and their supply gave out. This will not be allowed to happen again. Capt. Long, who is in charge of the traffic to and fro from the island says the cause is a just one and the thing should be encouraged. The profits from sale of tickets go toward finishing the work on Liberty Island. The modest sum of $100,000 of the amount $30,000 has already been raised, chiefly through the traffic to the island.

Good order prevailed yesterday, not a single intoxicated person being seen about the island. Many of the passengers were in family parties, that went over to the island with their children and spent the afternoon enjoying the cool breezes. Capt. Long expects to carry great crowds on his boat all Summer and hopes to see the fund largely increased.

Master of a Single Art.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Of one art the Boer is master—the management of oxen in wagons. It is an art which is little understood, or despised by most white men except Dutchmen, but, for all that, it is an art, and the Boers practice it to perfection and love it.

I have seen a span of oxen hopelessly stuck in the middle of a rapid river, the oxen at right angles to the chain, the wagon apparently a fixture until the river should come down stronger and sweep it away. Two Boers appeared, and, as they usually will if civilly asked, gave their help. They walked up and down the span, and changed the places of nearly all the oxen; such a one was evidently a wheeler, an after ox; another, from his marks, was accustomed to pull on the other side; another must be put further up or further down the span.

The span rearranged, the Boers, with a mighty clap from their whips, whoops, yuuk, Atland, Blomveldt, Jacoop—sonorous yells to the leading oxen, with many a backhanded wrist cut, and then a flick in front, steering the wheelers with the butts of their whips, guiding the leaders with the unerring lash, started the span, kept it pulling straight, and in two minutes the wagon was standing on the other side of the river, the owners and the oxen equally puzzled to know how it got there.

Precedents for Title Hunters.

From The London Chronicle.

The objection raised by a section of the American press against the frequency of marriages between Yankee "million-airesses" and British and other European "pauper" noblemen, recalls the circumstance that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the custom for American gentlemen, descendants of those old English families who had escaped the Elizabethan and Caroline persecutions and settled in the States, to come to England in search of wives.

Occasionally, too, the American girl found her husband in the old country. Thus, in 1824, the three lovely Misses Carroll of Carrollton, Baltimore, made their début in London society, and took the town by storm. They did more; they carried off the best prizes in the matrimonial market of the period by becoming respectively Duchess of Leeds, Marchioness of Wellesley, and Baroness Stafford. The most beautiful of "the three graces," as they were popularly called, however, first married Sir Felton Harvey, and only became Duchess of Leeds in 1827. She died in 1874. These ladies may be said to have been the pioneers of those fair daughters of Columbia who have selected titled mates in the "old countries."

PROF. ELMENDORF IS OUT

Action That Recalls the Murder of Artist Eglau.

The Friend of the Fitzgerald Boys, Who Assisted Them to Prove Their Innocence, Dismissed from the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes—Matron Marsh Also Dismissed—Principal Green Gives No Reasons.

Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, who, so far as has been learned, was the last friend who spoke to the old artist, Maximilian Eglau, before he was murdered Feb. 10, at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, has been dismissed. He was tutor of Class A, the highest in the institution.

Mrs. Marsh, the matron of the institution, has also received her dismissal. She is living with M

TRAINING THE RACERS

THE WARM SPELL INTERFERES WITH WORK AT THE TRACKS.

It Has Been a Hard Spring to Put the Thoroughbreds in Condition for the Early Races—Many Visited the Courses Yesterday to See What Their Favorites Could Do—How the Brooklyn Handicap Candidates Are Getting On.

A week of midsummer heat following right on the heels of a week of midwinter cold and snow has completely upset all the trainers at the local tracks. The one is as bad as the other for these anxious men, who have horses to get ready for the races which will begin three weeks from to-day at the Westchester track. With some of them there are but two weeks for preparation, as they wish to run their horses at the Aqueduct meeting, which will begin two weeks from last Saturday.

Hard work in such frightfully hot weather as that of the last week was out of the question, because it was so manifestly unseasonable. It would have done the finely bred and very sensitive animals more harm than good. Trainers have been forced to be up a bit before the sun during the last few days, so that their charges could get the absolutely necessary work to keep them in a healthy shape. Working them in the hot sun would have wilted them, and perhaps have resulted in serious disorders that would have told later in the season.

So yesterday's break away from torridity was very welcome indeed to the trainers, and the horses at Morris Park, at Sheepshead Bay, at Gravesend, and at Brighton Beach had, as a result of the change, the most profitable day's work they have been able to indulge in since they went out on the track at what was supposed to be the close of the Winter, some five or six weeks ago. That wintry spell put the horses back from two to four weeks in the work of preparation. As a result, there will be the hardest kind of hard work this and next week to try to work off the Winter's accumulation of fat and get the animals firmed down so that they will be able to run without being well-nigh swamped in lather.

All of the tracks were visited by large numbers of people yesterday to see the old favorites and the new candidates for honors put through their paces. Many of the visitors went to the tracks on their bicycles. All seemed anxious for the opening of the racing season, and listened eagerly to the gossip of the regular watchers at the tracks, and to that of the jockeys and trainers, especially when the Handicap horses or the new youngsters were the subject of comment.

With the Brooklyn Handicap now set back to June—nearly a month later than the date on which it has been heretofore run—it will be some time before the cracks are to have a serious winding up for that event. Nothing like hard work will be attempted with any of the lot that are to be seriously considered in connection with this, the first big event for the stars, in spite of the fact that there will be some races for them at Morris Park.

Henry of Navarre, the favorite among this division of the horses, is at Washington, with the Belmont string, where are also Dorian, Keenan, and Hastings, the latter of which, with Requital, Handspring, and Hazlet, will all be specially prepared for the Belmont Stakes, to be run on the last day of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting.

Clifford is at Morris Park, where he is having such slow work as to prove pretty certainly that he is not intended for any race before the Brooklyn Handicap, in which he is pretty certain to be a starter. Lazzarone is also at the Westchester track, where "Billy" Donohue has the largest string of horses he has attempted to handle since he left the saddle for the work of a trainer. Sir Walter, another of the pretty certain starters for the big Brooklyn race, is at the same track, and is further advanced than any of the handicap horses quartered there. Walter Rollins has him in good shape, and he believes that he will be a better horse than he was last year. He must needs be that in order to accomplish much of anything.

In Donohue's string, which attracts much attention from visitors, there are, besides Lazzarone, those very good horses, Gallee, Nanki Pooh, Our Jack, and Harrington, a lot that should win many races before the season is ended. But the star string is that of J. W. Rogers, who has, besides Clifford, Magian, Glenmoyne, Lucania, and the sprinters Right Royal and Runover. These all seem to be in first-class condition, and most of them will be ready to start when the Morris Park meeting opens. There are some 250 horses at the track, and they made things very lively yesterday morning for the people who were at the track early enough for a breakfast at the clubhouse and then a look at the horses.

At the Brooklyn track interest centres in the work of Ben Brush, whose future—if all goes as well as M. F. Dwyer expects it to—it is to win all of the Western Derbies, and in Handspring, the handsome three-year-old of his brother, P. J. Dwyer. Both are in the Brooklyn Handicap, but it is doubtful if either is a starter, as Ben Brush will likely stay in the West, and Handspring will probably make a bid for the rich Belmont Stakes at Morris Park a couple of days previous to that set for the running of the Handicap. Either will be a hard enough race for him, without having a shy at both so closely together. Ben Brush will be doing miles in better than 1:45 before he goes West, and he could do it now if he was allowed to. As to Handspring, he seemed to have all the speed he had last year, and some of the watchers think a bit more. He has not been allowed to do anything fast, but before the week is over he will be pushed a bit with his trial horses, Long Beach and Patrician. He can run away from both of them now without much of trouble.

Counter Tenor of Col. Ruppert's string is moving on finely at the Brighton track. Lakeland certainly likes him, and is devoting so much time and attention to him that he probably thinks he will have a chance in the big race. He may have an opportunity for a test as to whether he will run kindly at the Westchester meeting, as it looks as if he could be got ready in time. All of the Lakeland horses will be taken to the Morris Park track for their final winding up at all events. What he will do with them there no one but Lakeland knows, and a close-mouthed clam is a howling calliope compared with Lakeland when he does not wish to talk.

Senator Grady continues to be the star of the collection at the Sheepshead Bay track among the older division of the horses, though interest seems to centre in the work of the Keene two-year-olds, which are said to be about the best lot that the Messrs. Keene have ever had, taken as a whole. They feel certain that their colors will be seen in the van in very many of the two-year-old stakes that are to be run this season.

Hot weather interfered very materially with the successful opening of the Washington Jockey Club meeting. The racing of Saturday was interesting as a whole, but many of the horses are far from fit for hard work, and will have to be keyed up in the races of the coming two weeks. It is the intention of most of the owners to bring their strings direct to the Aqueduct track as they think the horses will be so fit by the time that opens that they will be able to easily defeat any of the locally trained horses.

Fully one-third of the people who were at the track on Saturday were from this city, many of them coming back to the city last evening after the races and spending the Sabbath here. They will go back on Monday night for the rest of the week, as they believe that there will be some good sport before the meeting is ended. There are plenty of horses there, such as they are, but the backward season will prevent the high-class ones from doing much of anything. This is unfortunate, as the managers of the track, who have done so much for the sport, should have been rewarded with better luck.

A stake is on for decision every day this week. This afternoon the fixture is the Arlington for two-year-olds, at a half mile, for which nine have accepted, including one of the McCafferty cracks, Winged Foot, who is reputed to be one of the best of the youngsters at the course. To-morrow the Potomac, for three-year-olds, at six furlongs, is on for decision, with Patrol, Palmerston, Belle Washington, Premier, and Intermission among those eligible. Wednesday will bring out the jumpers in the first hurdle race of the season, the Virginia, at a mile and a half over six hurdles. There are twenty entries for it, and there should be a good field of starters. Two-year-old fillies will have a chance on Thursday, when the Mount Vernon, at a half mile, is to be decided, thirty being eligible for the race. The Federal, for three-year-olds, is on for Friday, with fourteen possible starters. On Saturday the Army and Navy Handicap, at a mile, will be the feature, the weights for this event being announced on Wednesday. There will also be a steeplechase over a course of about two miles and a half, for which there are twelve entries.

The entries for the races to be run this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pay or Play	124	The Swain	116
Sir John	120	Miley	113
Factotum	119	Mormon	101
Silk	116	Religion	99

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Live Oak	110	Tomoka	94
Shelly Tuttle	110	Chugnue	85
Mirage	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Arlington Stakes, for two-year-olds. One-half mile.

Arbuckle	112	Marsh Harrier	109
Lithos	112	Aunt Sally	109
Flash, V.	112	Winged Foot	109
The Stockbroker	109	Hi Daddy	109
Yankee Heiress	109	Successful	109
Kittie B., II.	109		

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds.

Mild	98	Yankee Heiress	95
Joe Hayman	95	Mary Antoinette	95

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards.

Sir Dixon, Jr.	118	Roundsman	106
Sue Kittle	103	Volley	96

NEWS OF THE TROTTERS.

Warm Weather Sends the Local Fliers to Fleetwood.

All through the Winter the local trotting horsemen complained that their horses were prevented from getting regular exercise by the weather. Two weeks ago the season was so backward that anything like speed was impracticable on the heavy tracks of this city and Brooklyn. The roads of the metropolis were equally bad—deep in mud and full of holes—but like magic the whole thing has changed. The transformation was so unexpected that the horses are now far behind the weather, and to drive any of them a mile at top speed would be fatal to the flier's chances for the remainder of the season.

Though the trainers at Fleetwood Park are thus compelled to be extra prudent, some of them have given their charges the work that makes speed and hardens muscles. One of the first horses quartered at the track to beat 2:30 was the black stallion Monbars. He was brought here from Grand Rapids recently by G. H. Gildersleeve along with the young pacing mare Florence, bred exactly like the famous little campaigner Ed Annan. The mare has no record, but Monbars scored 2:11¾ at three years, trotting, and in 1894, when converted to the lateral gait, made a record of 2:16¾. He was then owned by Dan J. Leathers of Grand Rapids, who sold him to C. E. Harrington of that city, and from him Mr. Gildersleeve purchased Monbars about two months ago. The new owner decided to give the horse, who is now seven years old, another chance for turf honors at the pace. He has had to wait for some time for a chance to give the stallion his head, but last Friday the conditions seemed so favorable that Monbars got a mile in 2:29¼, doing the last quarter of this in 34 seconds.

As the clubhouse was closed at Fleetwood yesterday, the turnout of members, even with the perfect weather for driving, was not very large. During the forenoon about fifty road rigs entered the grounds. "Phil," the gatekeeper, had to be specially alert that no stragglers got in, for the gates themselves have disappeared. It seems that they encroached on the street, and the authorities had them removed summarily. A few of the officers and members of the Executive Committee were among the visitors, such as Luke A. Burke, Alexander Newburger, Capt. C. H. McDonald, and John Rudd. Secretary Hedges, who has been residing at the clubhouse for some weeks, had nothing special to report, except that payments on all the purses for the June and September meetings were keeping up well, very few of the nominations being declared out.

The immediate matter of business before the committee is the securing of entries for the series of races with the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn. These are to commence at the Gravesend track on Saturday, May 2, and the horses must be named by next Monday.

In the opinion of some members it was a mistake to limit the trotters eligible to compete for the interclub cups to those that are named on the 27th inst. A pronounced victory in any of the classes, especially if the winner distances some of the field, may cause the owners of the slower horses to become disheartened and refuse to face further defeat. It is not too late to change the conditions so that the winners of the cups must defend them against all rivals eligible to the same class, as is now provided in the case of the cup, open to the free-for-all trotters.

None of the trainers attempted to show any speed yesterday, so that the amateur reinsmen had to fill the gap. Frederick N. Lawrence carried off the honors for a brush to the half with his bay filly, by Warren. She drew Mr. Lawrence and a road wagon to the first quarter in 0:35, and was at the half-mile post in 1:11¼, some matches catching her in 1:11. This swift-footed weight-puller is four years old, and was bred by her owner, who seems to have a faster mare now than even his former favorite, Witch Hazel. Another rich roadman who enjoys a spin over the heavy grades at Fleetwood is F. T. Steinway. He has been quite a collector of speed horses, and has a half dozen or so in training at the track in John Daly's stable. Among them is Bessie R., a neat little brown mare with a mark of 2:25¼, that John E. Turner had in his string two years ago. Mr. Steinway had her hitched to a sulky and mounted the seat of the racing vehicle himself. After getting Bessie R. thawed out, he gave her a well-rated mile in 2:31. She will probably be one of New-York's representatives in the 2:24 class in the interclub events next month.

It has already been announced that Major Samuel T. Dickinson, a life-long patron of trotting, had engaged stalls at Fleetwood, and would have quite a stable at the track this season. His trainer, Kimball Patterson, who has been on the Dickinson estate, at Trappe, Md., all Winter, looking after the stock, arrived here yesterday morning with six of them. They were taken to W. H. Van Cott's boarding stable, in West Fifty-eighth Street, and those that are to be trained will be removed to their quarters at the track to-day. Sally Simmons is the best known of the arrivals, as she scored 2:13¾ at four years, and holds the race record for pairs—2:15¼—along with her mate, Rose Leaf. The latter has been doing duty on the road with Cocoon, and the two black mares are also booked for active service on the turf. Ella B., Major Dickinson's old favorite roadster, returns from the farm, and will be driven with Conscience, a highly bred bay filly of three years. She is by Constantine, a stallion with a lot of Mambrino Patchen blood, out of Emma N., by Kentucky Prince. The dam gives Conscience the famous Hambletonian-Star cross, as Emma N. was out of Maud, 2:29¾, a daughter of the Hero of Chester and Starlight, by Seely's American Star. This filly was sold here at auction last Fall, and was then credited with a quarter in 0:34 at a two-year-old

The young trotters owned by Major Dickinson that are to be developed at Fleetwood include two bay fillies foaled in 1893. Serene, by Cyclone, the sire of Cocoon and the Brooklyn champion Gillette, is stoutly bred on both sides. Her dam, Cecilia Wilkes, by Bourbon Wilkes, is out of a mare by Jim Monroe; the next dam was by Colossus, thoroughbred; the fourth one was by Edwin Forrest, and the fifth dam was by Bay Kentucky Hunter. Serene trotted a trial in 2:28 as a two-year-old, and is therefore good material to work on. Her stable companion of the same age is Flora, by Florida, dam by Socrates. She was bred by L. E. Simmons of Lexington.

It is a great disappointment to Major Dickinson that he will not be able to do anything with Too Soon this year. The famous black colt contracted a cold at Madison Square Garden just after Monroe Salisbury sold him at auction. Though he shows little trace of the attack, Too Soon will need a season's rest to make sure of his usefulness on the turf. He will be sent to Fleetwood just now, but unless his new owner changes his mind this phenomenally fast young trotter will have a let-up till he is five years old. Too Soon has no record, but could trot close to a two-minute clip when he was a yearling.

Frank Agan is the fastest horse at the track, he having a pacing record of 2:05¾, made in the race at Louisville 1st October, when he defeated Robert J., John R. Gentry, and Joe Patchen. He is owned by N. Hubinger of New-Haven, who also has Combine, 2:15¾, a trotter, and Lily, a black mare, foaled in 1892, by Persimmons. His brother, J. E. Hubinger, sent the pacing mare Mary Wells, 11., 2:20¼, by Director, and a gray filly of four years, by Persimmons, out of Molly Mitchell, to be prepared for the early campaign at Fleetwood.

John P. Gibbs, who recently returned from England, where he sold several harness racers, has fifteen in his stable at present. Those with records are Cephas, 2:11½; East View, 2:15¾, and Freeda, 2:29¾.

HORSE SHOW DATES CHANGED.

Competition for Ribbons at Durland's Next Week.

One of the annual fixtures in the way of ring shows for driving horses and saddlers is the Spring Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy. The fourth renewal of this event was originally scheduled for this week, but the calendar has been changed, the new dates being April 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1 and 2. The entries that were to have closed on the 13th inst. will be received up to Tuesday of this week.

There are forty-one classes, the entrance fee to any of which is $5. Five of the events are for saddle horses and cobs, including one for lady riders, with professionals barred. For hunters and jumpers, five classes are made, and the other regular events for saddlers are open to ponies and park police horses. In the champion and special classes the saddlers and jumpers have further opportunities for prizes. The driving classes include trotters designated as roadsters, and six events open to high steppers shown in single harness. For tandem and four-in-hands there are two classes open to each, while ponies under 14 hands are limited to one. There is a champion prize for a single harness horse in the form of a sweepstakes, the entrance fee in this being $15.

Other special premiums are for best appointed ladies' turnout, best tandem, high steppers, single and pairs, and one offered by Charles F. Bates for the best coachman driving through obstacles.

Among the prominent horsemen on the Committee of Arrangements are John H. Starin, Gen. Howard Carroll, Robert E. Tod, John Gerken, Hugh J. Grant, Samuel Walter Taylor, George B. Huhne, Morgan J. O'Brien, W. J. Peck, George C. Clausen, C. W. Drake, D. E. Seybel, and Henry Claus.

The show will open each night at 8 o'clock, and all the classes are open to everybody who has a prospective prize winner.

Schoolboys as Rough Riders.

The students of Barnard School will participate in an interesting programme of athletic sports at the Belmont Riding Academy, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas avenue, April 24. The boys will engage in games while on horseback, and will endeavor to show that they are "rough riders." There will be a football game, wrestling, jumping, jeu de barre, and exhibitions of skill in catching a runaway. Prof. Platt will also give an exhibition of his prowess as a horseman. The entertainment is for the benefit of the school athletic association.

PREPARING TO OPEN STATE CAMP.

This Season to be the Most Brilliant of the Institution.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 19.—Preparations for the opening of the New-York State Camp of Military Instruction at Peekskill are already in progress. A gang of men and a lot of horses and carts arrived during the last week and began work on the famous plateau.

The recent heavy rains washed out the grounds and the roads in a number of places. Several of the washouts are very bad, and it will require considerable work and much time to put the grounds in order.

It is intended also to make improvements and additions to the mess hall. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, will advertise this week for bids for the work. Bids will be received until April 23.

Col. Joseph G. Story, who has become so well known at the camp, visited Peekskill and the camp Thursday. He states that the present season at the camp will be the most brilliant in its history. It is proposed to have Troops A, B, and C and the five Signal Corps of the State in camp at one time during the last week of the camp season.

Col. Story said the camp would open June 27. The improvements to the mess hall will include the erection of a building to replace the present public restaurant, by means of which 200 more troops can be fed at one time.

A Big Eel in an Organ.

From The Washington Times.

The grand organ of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church has at present the distinction of having one more stop than any other organ in the United States. The additional stop is a monster eel, which wriggled itself all the way from Great Falls through hundreds of devious water mains, right up into the lead pipe motor of the organ. When they tried to play on the instrument it wouldn't play, and it will be silent until the eel makes an end of his visit, or is excommunicated or otherwise has his church connection severed.

A FAMOUS BOWLING TEAM.

The Atalanta Wheelmen's Cracks Have Made a Great Record.

The Atalanta Wheelmen take a pardonable pride in their bowling team, which has just closed an active season with a record of two first prizes and a second. Four members of this famous team have bowled together during the last eight seasons, in which period it did not finish worse than second, except in one tournament.

In addition to the honors won during the past season, it has been gratifying to the club to have its men close up in the contests for the individual prizes. "Count" Olozaga, the team's Captain, has been particularly aggressive in this direction, and with a fair measure of luck he would have won THE NEW-YORK TIMES Highest-Average Medal in the recent tournament of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey. As it was, he rolled in four more games than the winner, Harry Taylor of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, and was beaten only by a fraction. In the games of the season of 1894-5 the "Count" experienced a similar run of "hard luck."

Up to the last season the cycling associations of the metropolitan district have never given more than one tournament, but last Winter there were three—one in this city, another in New-Jersey, and the third on Long Island. The Atalantas, holding membership in both the associated cycling clubs of the Metropolitan Association, decided to compete in two tournaments, and they were amply rewarded by landing first team prize in each. They also rolled in the Essex County tournament in Newark, in which they secured second team prize and the first individual trophy.

In all probability the season recently ended will be the last for the team as a whole. As previously stated, with the exception of two members, the others have rolled together during the past eight seasons. E. Allen Smith, the President of the Atalantas, and C. H. Budd are the two men comparatively new to the team, but even they have rolled with it for three seasons.

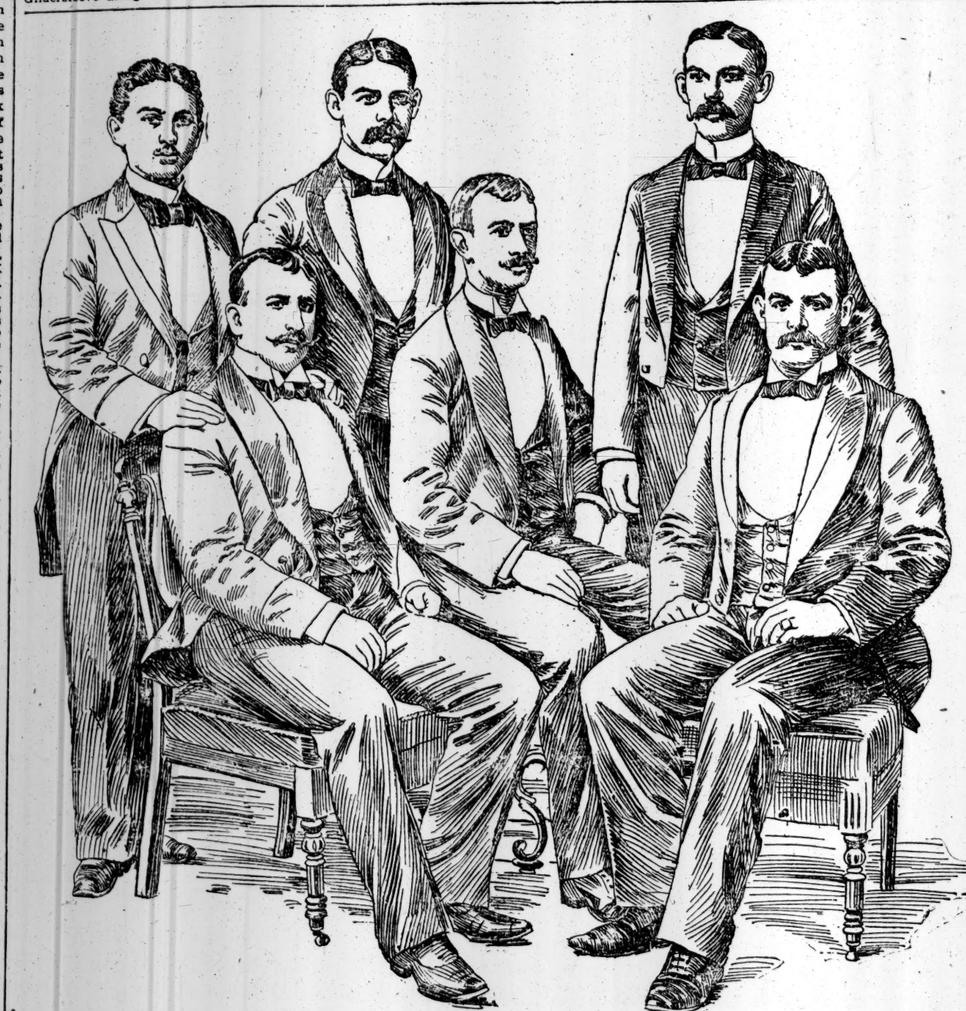
A record of the team's work during its career shows how remarkably consistent it has been. In 1888-9 it finished second to the team of the New-York Bicycle Club. In 1889-90 it won first place over the Hudson County Wheelmen. The next season it was again second to the New-York Bicycle Club. The following season the result was just the same, the Atalantas being second to the New-Yorks. The next season—1892-3—the Atalantas won first prize over the Jersey City Athletic Club. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club beat the Newarks out for first place in the Metropolitan Tournament in 1893-4, and the following Winter the Atalantas were third to the Union County Roadsters and the Brooklyns. The Golden Rods were second to the Atalantas in the last tournament of the Metropolitan clubs, and in the Jersey series the Tourists were second to the Newark men.

The individual records in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Club's tourney were as follows: Olozaga, 16 games, 175½ average; Millar, 20, 165 3-5; Terbell, 20, 155 1-5; Halsey, 20, 152 17-20; Budd, 16, 150; Smith, 6, 144 1-5. The average for the team in the twenty games played was 791 1-10.

In the tourney of Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, the individual records were: Budd, 28 games, 164¾ average; Halsey, 28, 163 3-28; Millar, 20, 161; Smith, 8, 160⅔; Terbell, 28, 161 13-14; Olozaga, 28, 177¼. The team average for same (28 games) was 827 25-28.

The best averages were made in the Essex County tournament, in which Olozaga won first individual prize, and the team second prize. The work of the men in these games is shown in the following: Budd, 177 3-7 average; Halsey, 158 7-7; Smith, 159 11-14; Terbell, 166 1-7; Olozaga, 194 5-14. Each member of the team rolled in fourteen games. The team average was 856 1-7.

Sketches of the members of this famous team would be superfluous in the Metropolitan district. Each is known wherever bowling is popular hereabouts. The same may also be said of them so far as cycling is concerned. They have no prestige as track racers, but sometimes they are seen in local road races and century runs. Withal they are an exceedingly popular team of amateur sportsmen.



Atalanta Wheelmen's Bowling Team.

E. F. Millar. E. M. Halsey. A. N. Terbell.
C. Olozaga, (Capt.) C. H. Budd. E. A. Smith.

Their Job.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

If the Republicans carry the State next Fall, it will be in spite of Gov. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, and the State Legislature.

West 14th St.
1876. 1896.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
ARMENIAN RUGS.
MADE OF CAMEL'S HAIR.

Some of the oldest corridor or hall rugs that the Armenians have sent us—one with the date 1127 of the Mohammedan era woven into its border—are made of camel's hair. One of the peculiarities of the material is that its blacks and browns fade into as lovely tones as its reds and blues. The entire lot of rugs sent us we marked at such low prices that they sold rapidly, but we still have a few rarities, such as the above. If you wish a bargain, come quickly, for they will not last long.

A hall, having the floor covered with some of our fine matting, and a few of these rare rugs, will make a charmingly cool retreat for the Summer days.

Latest Designs in Summer Furniture.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

You would not think of paying $40 a ton for coal if it was 19-20 dust and dirt, when you could buy good clean coal for $5 a ton, would you? Yet you are doing identically the same thing when you buy ordinary white bread or white flour. 19-20 of it is waste because the miller has taken all the nutrition out of the wheat in order to make the flour white.

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT, contain *all* the nourishment of the wheat, and in addition is most delicious and palatable.

The Great Proper Food Exhibition, Broadway and 13th St. Open daily. The interesting process of making the Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit may be seen here and the product tried, as it is served free to all. All enterprising Grocers sell them.

Broadway and 13th St.

SOME FEATS OF HYPNOTISM.

Santanelli Gives an Exhibition at Olympia.

Santanelli, the Western hypnotist, gave a "séance hypnotique" at the theatre of Hammerstein's Olympia last night, which was well attended, and both interesting and amusing.

The hypnotist, before exhibiting his control of subjects, discussed hypnotism, Mesmer and mesmerism, electro-biology, and neuro-hypnotism in the light of Charcot's declaration that it had passed the theoretical stage, and then called for subjects.

Eleven young men responded and took seats on the stage, and the demonstrator proceeded to put them in a condition of hypnosis. Ten of them were rapidly put to sleep so that nearly all rolled from their chairs in all conditions of seeming absolute somnolence or stupor. The other subject did not respond to Santanelli's influence, and was dismissed, the lecturer remarking that it was impossible to hypnotize any one who resists.

Those who were put to sleep were in such a catalyptic condition that with seven of their rigid bodies a pyramid was built on two wooden horses, the three men on the lower tier being supported only by the nape of the neck and the heels. Skeptics were amazed, and could not explain why they doubted when they saw feats performed with hypnotics that would test the endurance of the strongest athletes. When the pyramid was formed the lecturer mounted on the rigid subjects.

"When you open your eyes," Santanelli said to his class, "take your seats, and when you sit down you will discover that each of you has mashed his left foot very badly."

Sure enough, when the subjects were seated all began to nurse the member indicated, some uttering yells of agony. One or two fell to the stage, writhing in pain; one took off a shoe to better care for his hurt foot, and another used a pocket handkerchief as a bandage.

Then came many wonderful and amusing feats at the will of the demonstrator, including synchronous and violent whirling of hands, follow my leader, holding the forefinger to the nose, and a very realistic case of lockjaw, and a ludicrous hallucination which led the hypnotists to believe that a fly was on their noses, and their efforts to "shoo" it off were frantic. In each case the subject was brought out of the influence which prompted the feat by Santanelli clapping his hands.

The subject came out of each spell dazed for a moment; then an expression of surprise came, and it was followed by one of amusement, often by laughter at those not yet out of the control of the lecturer.

There were several impromptu scenes that were violent as well as laughable. Two subjects played pool on a table three feet by two, with brooms for cues. One was taken out of influence, and sat on his chair, laughing at the other, who got angry on the question of paying for the games, and tackled his opponent. The lecturer clapped his hands none too soon.

There was a funny scene when the class was told that its chairs were red-hot, and one man, on being told he was a singer, gave a vigorous yodel, and another, as an actor, sprouted a part he ranted. Of the other feats were the delusions that all had their coats inside out, and that each had an india rubber nose of vast flexibility.

The hypnotists fell on the stage like logs, but the lecturer explained that they escaped injury as does a man under the influence of liquor.

Santanelli will to-night put a man to sleep in the theatre and he will be taken out of hypnosis Saturday evening. In the interval he will be watched by a jury of physicians and medical students, who will note all phenomena exhibited. Santanelli said that in the period all the bodily functions will be suspended.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, local showers, followed by generally fair weather Monday, cooler in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair Monday, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning, cooler, westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, local showers in the early morning, probably followed by fair and cooler weather, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and slightly cooler, probably local thunderstorms, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, continued warm weather, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, southerly winds. EASTERN TEZAS, fair, probably local showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY and TENNESSEE, generally fair, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, fresh to brisk westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, warmer, in northern portions, light to fresh westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in northern portion, light and fresh westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, cooler, fresh and brisk westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh westerly winds, cooler in northwest portion. MISSOURI, generally fair, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, cooler in western portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in southern portion, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. WYOMING, fair and warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

The barometer has risen except over New-England and in Central Rocky Mountain districts. It is lowest in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. It is low, but has risen about half an inch in the last twelve hours, in Northern Minnesota, and is highest over Florida. The temperature has fallen from 10° to 30° in the States north of the Ohio River and in western portions of New-York and Pennsylvania. The high temperature continues in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. To the west of the Mississippi the temperature has risen from 10° to 20°. The weather is generally clear to-night in the Southern States, central valleys, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. Light local showers are reported from New-England and the lower lake region. The indications are that the unusually high temperatures in the southern portions of the Middle Atlantic States will be followed by cooler, fair weather Monday, preceded by local thunderstorms to-night. Fair weather will prevail in the central valleys and Southern States and local showers, followed by clearing weather, in New-England and New-York.

THE UNIVERSE A GROWTH

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON "THE PLACE OF CHRIST IN EVOLUTION."

"The Resurrection of Jesus Christ I Consider the Best Attested Fact of Ancient History—Its Mystery Not Lessened by the Belief that We Learned More of the Laws of Life than the Men of Old"—Last of the Series Next Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the seventh sermon in the series, "The Theology of an Evolutionist," entitled "The Place of Christ in Evolution."

Dr. Abbott will deliver the last of the series, "The Vicarious Atonement," next Sunday, and on the Sunday following will recapitulate the whole subject in a summary of all the points touched upon.

The preacher, in his discourse last night, considered Christ as the supreme product of evolution in human history.

"If we believe," he said toward the end of a scholarly address, to which the large congregation listened most attentively, "if we believe that evolution is God's method of manifesting Himself, then we need not be afraid to say that Jesus Christ is the supreme product of evolution in human history.

Th text was from John, i., 14, "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." Dr. Abbott commenced his sermon with his customary warning.

"It is not part of my purpose," he said, "to furnish in this course of sermons a system of scientific or philosophical knowledge which shall explain the mysteries of the universe. Nor is it part of the ambition or desire of evolutionists to do this. Indeed, it would be difficult to find anywhere in philosophical literature a nobler statement of the profound mysteries of life than is to be found in the writings of Darwin, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer.

"The very phrase 'agnostic' which has been applied to these gentlemen, and which, indeed, was first applied to them by Huxley himself, is an indication of the very frank recognition that the universe cannot be comprehended by finite man.

"Life is a growth, says the evolutionist, but growth itself is a mystery, and the statement that the universe is full of mystery is not qualified by the statement that the universe is the result of a system of growth. The mystery is not diminished thereby.

"I have so far tried to show you that you may believe in a Creator and still believe that the universe is a growth; that a process of growth is itself a greater mystery than manufacture.

"No man can explain why it is that, if you put two seeds side by side in the same soil, water them with the same water, give them the same food and the same sunshine, one will grow into an oak tree and the other into an ash. Growth is a mystery.

"I have tried to show you that miracles have their place in the order of nature, but that they are a mystery none the less. Even the resurrection of the dead is in the order of nature, and not a violation of nature, and this does not in any way lessen its mystery. Life, death, resurrection—all are mysteries, and they are none the less mysteries that they belong in the order of nature, and do not break in upon it.

"The resurrection of Jesus Christ I consider the best-attested fact of ancient history. The mystery is not lessened at all by the belief that we have since learned something more of the laws of life than the men of old. When the vital functions of life have totally ceased it has been proved within the power of modern science to rekindle the flame of life.

"So, to-night," said the speaker, "it is no part of my ambition, or even of my desire, to explain the mystery of the character of Jesus Christ.

"All life is a mystery. Every man is in some sense a mystery to every other man, and the greater the man the greater the mystery."

Dr. Abbott made one of his characteristic pauses here, and the people were so interested that they even forgot to move their palm leafs to and fro when he continued.

"Who in this audience will say, 'I can comprehend Daniel Webster, Shakespeare, or Plato?' We cannot understand genius; how much less can we understand Him whom, on any estimate whatever, must be accounted the greatest moral and spiritual genius the world has ever seen?

"I am not going to offer a psychology of Jesus Christ, nor am I going to attempt to belittle him with definitions. I am only going to try and point out the place he occupies in life, according to the theory of an evolutionist.

"God is in His world, and He is in His world as a means of manifesting Himself. 'And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.'

"What is a word?" asked the speaker. "A word," he said, "is a manifestation of a soul. Imagine your friend sitting by your side. He is in a state of absent-minded meditation. A penny for your thoughts, you say to him. He wakes out of his absent-minded condition, turns to you, looks at you, and speaks to you. He reveals to you what is going on within, what he is thinking of. A word is a manifestation of the invisible spirit.

"It is the same with God. The declaration of St. John is that God was always a Word. He never was in an absent-minded condition of meditation. He has always been in a condition of manifestation. He did not wake up 1800 years ago, and say, 'Now I will manifest myself in a divine man.' He has always been manifested. He has manifested Himself in Christ, and Christ is the disclosure of Himself."

Dr. Abbott said that as a picture is an interpretation of the artist, a book of the author, and speech of the orator, so this great world is an interpretation of the invisible World.

"God speaks through the world, and He speaks through men—though men who heard in His voice and felt in His presence what other men did not hear and feel. These were prophetic men, inspired men.

"They were found pre-eminently in the Hebrew nation, because it was pre-eminently ready to receive Him. Why some nations are thus fertile and others are not who can tell? This is part of the mystery of life.

"God, then, manifested Himself through the Hebrew prophets, and the Bible is the gathered thought of the inspired men of an inspired race.

"The Bible is a Word of God—it is not the word of God. The word of God is all the language in which God has spoken, in all ages and to all people. The Bible is one of these words."

"God spoke first in works and then through the utterances of men who were able to understand better than the majority, and, finally, by coming into one human life and filling it full of Himself.

"Imagine for one moment," continued Dr. Abbott, after another pause, "that God desires to reveal Himself to the human race. How can He do this except in the terms of human experience?

"He who from the beginning was the Word, when the race was ready in the spiritual process of its development for that disclosure, entered into the human life, that we might apprehend what that life is.

"Consider how the New Testament characterizes Christ. He is the Son of God. He is one God, whose life proceeds from the Father. Some of your life does and some of your life does not. We walk the world like the Siamese twins, joined together, now speaking the life of God and now the life of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

"We are the seventh of Romans, all of us; the flesh and the spirit in combat with one another. Sons of the earth and sons of God strangely mingled together.

"Christ was one into whom the whole affluence of the divine nature was poured that He might set it forth to men. God was in Christ.

"Christ walking the earth was the Tabernacle in which God manifested Himself.

"He was God manifested in the flesh; that is, He was such a manifestation of God as is possible in a human life. He did not manifest all the qualities of God. There is greater power manifested in the earthquake, the tornado, the tempest. There is greater mechanical skill in the flower than in anything Christ wrought. But the truth and the heart and virtue, courage, self-sacrifice, and purity come to their fruition in this one incomparable life."

Dr. Abbott explained how man could only apprehend God's manifestation in Christ in the terms of human experience.

"A telescope directed toward Saturn and his rings only shows their image to the spectator. If he were nearer they could not be seen at all, because they are too big.

"God has always manifested Himself—and has done so by successive manifestations. First in nature, then through prophets of an inspired race, and lastly in one man whom He fills with Himself.

"If you were free to put questions to the preacher, one of you might ask here, 'Does the Divinity differ in kind of only in degree from divinity in man?'

"There are differences in degree so great that they become the same as a difference in kind. But I answer the question by saying that the difference is in degree and not in kind.

"There are not two kinds of divinity. If there were, there would be two kinds of God. Such a thing is impossible.

"Purity, patience, righteousness, hope are all divine. What is the message of this Bible but that these are the qualities to be in us? The righteousness of God, be pure, even as He is pure. The divine qualities in us are to be the reflection of the divine qualities in the everlasting Father.

"If we believe that evolution is God's method of manifesting Himself, then we need not be afraid to say that Jesus Christ is the supreme product of evolution in human history. The whole of human history is a manifestation of God.

"Does, then, evolution end in the cradle or the grave? No! For Jesus Christ did not come into the world merely to be a spectacle to show us what God is and then disappear and leave us where we were before.

"Christ says, 'I am the Door.' He is the door through whom man enters into God, and He has come into the world so that men, coming to some knowledge of the divine nature, may the better enter into that life and be filled with all fullness

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
FIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Ciel—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Romance in Coon Hollow—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—College Crampton—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
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STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	57	72	72
6 A. M.	56	65	70
9 A. M.	61	62	66
12 M.	54	67	70
4 P. M.	48	72	75
6 P. M.	46	71	72
9 P. M.	45	76	70
12 P. M.	44	72	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....70.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....50.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, preceded by Showers; Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL, 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is worth noting that business men are now openly basing their calculations for the future on their estimate of the chances for a gold-standard declaration in the Republican platform. This may not be a controlling factor in their calculations, and there are without doubt only relatively few business men who take so broad a view of what will affect affairs, or look so far ahead. But those who are making this reckoning are clearly among the strongest and best of their class, and they regard this matter as very important, if not controlling. They are men who usually lead, and what they think about a question of this sort is likely sooner or later to guide many others. They pay more attention at present to the probable character of the Republican platform than to that of the Democratic platform, because, as things now stand, they think that the Republicans are more likely than the Democrats to elect their candidate, and also because the Republicans, as things now stand, seem to them more likely to declare for the gold standard. The feature of importance in the situation, however, is this, that a considerable number of the strongest and most influential business men of the country are convinced that the success of their plans depends very largely on the winning party in the approaching elections declaring a financial policy that will wipe away all doubt from the currency.

From our own study of the situation, we do not think that the Republicans are any more likely to adopt an uncompromising sound-money policy than are the Democrats. The candidate for the nomination of that party who is decidedly the strongest of all, and who is really the only one that has any definite popularity, is Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. MCKINLEY is clearly not a sound-money man in any sense of the word. So far as can be seen from his record he has no convictions whatever as to whether the gold standard or the silver standard or a double standard would be the best for the business of the country. We find no evidence that he has ever thought or tried to think on that phase of the subject, or that he could think if he did try. He has made a great many speeches on the subject and he has cast a number of votes in the House of Representatives. His speeches are pure demagogy. They betray an anxious desire to say what he thinks will be most acceptable; they are full of catch words and vague phrases and pompous generalities. But neither sound-money men nor silver men could detect in them the slightest knowledge of the facts and of course not the slightest reasoning from the facts. His votes have always been on the side of the free-silver men, not, we should say, because he really believes in free silver, but because he wished the votes of those who do believe in it.

Now, with their most popular candidate a man of this stamp, and with no prominent candidate who stands fairly and squarely and from conviction for sound money, it is clearly assuming a good deal to say that the Republicans are sure to declare for sound money. It remains true, however, that a considerable number of business men believe that they will, and get much comfort from the belief. That shows the strength of the sound-money sentiment among business men. It is a fact which the Democratic leaders cannot ignore. Should the Republican National Convention adopt the financial declaration of the New-York or Massachusetts Republican Convention, or even that of the Maine Convention, a very serious problem would arise for the Democrats. If the latter should "straddle" the currency question, the tendency of opinion among the business men of the country would be very strongly against them. It would beyond all doubt cost the party the Electoral votes of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, and make defeat as certain as the dawning of election day. But if, as is not impossible, the Republicans should "straddle" the currency question and the Democrats should declare for sound money, the Electoral votes of the States mentioned would surely go to the Democrats, and, we believe, enough others to give them the election. On the other hand, if both parties should make a sound declaration as to money, and the candidate of each was to be depended on, then the election would probably turn on the tariff. The Republicans would propose another overturn in order to get protective duties, and the Democrats would stand for moderate tariff rates. And on this issue the chances of Democratic success would be very good.

THE SENATE AND THE SHIPS.

The Senate is now to decide how far it will concur with the extremely liberal provisions of the House for building up the navy. Last year, reversing all its traditions since the new steel fleet was founded, it cut down the three battleships and twelve torpedo boats provided by the House to two battleships and three boats, and the half dozen composite vessels which it added by no means made up the difference. But this year its Naval Committee agrees to the four battleships, which may be called the backbone of the bill. It also agrees to the very large appropriations for reserve guns, reserve projectiles, and additional torpedoes, in contrast with its last year's action. It further approves the much-needed 1,000 additional men for the navy, although rejecting the proposed 500 for the Marine Corps.

As to the torpedo boats, its action has been peculiar. It substitutes three thirty-knot craft, to cost not over $800,000 in the aggregate, for the five twenty-six-knot of the House, to cost $875,000, and that is perhaps a good change, since, with England's great advances in the torpedo-boat catcher type, as shown in a long list of fliers from the Hornet onward to the new record-holding Desperate, we ought to have a few such racers of our own. Since the HERRESHOFFS have offered to build them, if we do not mistake, for less than the Senate committee's amendment allows, it may prevail.

On the other hand, the cutting down of the "ten or more" small, second-class, twenty-knot torpedo boats of the House bill, costing $800,000 in the aggregate, to "not more than ten," for which only $500,000 is allowed, seems likely to produce fewer than ten, and that is a mistake. An increase of the cost limit to $700,000 would be better. The Senate committee has sought to provide some offset to its reduction by authority to build two more Holland submarine boats, and this is well, because it is conditioned on a wholly satisfactory test of the pioneer craft, now a fourth part done. But the Senate committee should have been more liberal as to the twenty-knot boats.

Among the minor changes proposed, one improvement is the increase of the time allowed for making the contracts, from 90 days after the enactment of the bill, as in the House bill, to 120 days. In point of fact, no restriction at all seems necessary or has been customary. The Navy Department can be trusted to make the contracts as soon as is expedient, and restrictions of this sort may conceivably reduce the time needed for proper planning, or for examining and deciding between the various bids, and for settling upon modifications suggested.

But, as a whole, if we may assume that the recommendation of its Naval Committee will be potent with the Senate, the outlook for a liberal bill is entirely bright. It still carries, if we do not err, the great total of $31,279,482.20, which is apparently a reduction of only $267,757.75 from the House total. The great features of four battleships, at least ten or twelve torpedo boats, great supplies of reserve ordnance, and a large addition to the enlisted strength are practically assured, and there is no point of difference which a conference cannot promptly and easily settle.

MATABELELAND.

It is no wonder that the perilous position of Bulawayo should be the most exciting topic in England. The British "sphere of influence" in Matabeleland is upheld by young men in the service of the South African Company. This company rather more than represents in the social life of Great Britain what was represented there a century and a quarter ago by "the Honorable East India Company." We have lately been regaled with the curious spectacle of the arraignment of a party of filibusters in a police court treated as a "society event." JAMESON'S raiders were in great part of the same social class with the men who are now beleaguered in Bulawayo, and whose escape is exceedingly doubtful. That fact would alone account for an interest very disproportionate either to their numbers or to the apparent political consequence of the affair in which they are engaged.

And yet the political consequence may be very serious indeed. Matabeleland, over which the British claim of a sphere of influence has been for some years assiduously worked by the South African Company, adjoins the northern boundary of the South African Republic, while its own northern boundary nearly abuts upon the German sphere of influence. The Boers see in the British attempt to occupy Matabeleland a distinct threat against their own peace. Nobody, in view of JAMESON'S raid and of other aggressive procedures on the part of the South African Company, can blame them for taking this view of it. It is natural to suppose that the rising of the Matabeles has been steadily supported, if it has not been directly instigated, by President KRUEGER'S Government, and the British belief that this is the case would account for a renewal of British wrath. If the Boers stood alone, it would be likely to go hard with them. But the Kaiser's effusive dispatch receives a kind of "ex post facto" justification in what is now reported from Matabeleland. It is impossible to deny that Germany's claim of a sphere of influence from Mozambique to the Great Lakes of Africa entitles her to interest herself in the disposition of Matabeleland. The disputes between the South African Company and the savages, and between Great Britain and the South African Republic, are thus brought within the scope of European politics. This fact will doubtless have a tendency to make British official action much more moderate and circumspect than it would be if only the Matabeles and the Boers were concerned.

POLLUTION OF WATER COURSES.

Two decisions of considerable importance with respect to the pollution of streams by cities which discharge sewage into them were announced in Connecticut last week. Some months ago we referred to the decision of the Superior Court in a suit brought by a farmer who asked that the City of Danbury should be restrained by injunction from discharging sewage into the Still River and should also be required to satisfy his claim for damages for injury caused by the pollution of the river, his lands lying on the banks of the stream, below the city. The injunction was granted, and now the court of last resort has sustained this decision, making the injunction permanent from May 1, 1897. This gives the city time in which to provide for the disposal of its sewage in some other way. In a similar case the Superior Court last week awarded damages to be paid by Danbury to another complaining riparian owner. The nature of forthcoming decisions in several other cases relating to the pollution of other streams in the State can easily be foreseen.

The rule which thus seems to have been established in Connecticut is one of great sanitary importance. Within the last year or two there has been a notable exhibition of intelligent popular interest in the condition of public water supplies throughout the country, and many cities are striving to purify the contaminated water which they use. During the last few months we have referred to at least a dozen elaborate investigations concerning the condition of municipal water supplies and the effect of the pollution of these supplies upon the death rate. We might have directed attention to three times as many. The State of Massachusetts leads all our Commonwealths with respect to both the investigations which are required and the public improvements which such investigations suggest. There was reported favorably at Albany last week in the Senate a resolution providing for an investigation concerning the water supplies of this State, to be made by a committee of three Senators, assisted by a chemist and an engineer. Such an inquiry should be made in New-York, and any committee appointed to make it will do well to begin its work by dealing with the problem presented by the very dangerous pollution of the water supply of the very city in which the Legislature holds its sessions.

The people of Philadelphia are striving earnestly, in the face of the stupid opposition of an ignorant municipal Legislature, to procure the filtration of the water supplied to that city, water notorious throughout the world. As there seems to be no ground for hope that a supply of wholesome water from protected sources will be substituted for the vile fluid drawn from the Schuylkill, filtration of that fluid is the only available remedy. A recent appeal to the Councils for the expenditure of $200,000 in experimental filtration having come to nothing, the work has been taken up again by a remarkable combination of business men, institutions, and associations in the city, and it is difficult to see how the municipal authorities can continue to resist the persistent application of such influence.

The work of the press in support of all such attempts to reduce the death rate due to diseases caused by the filth pollution of public supplies of water is of great value. Publicity, as regards both the proof of injury caused by such contamination and the best methods to be pursued for the protection of consumers, exerts great influence for the promotion of the desired reforms. The newspapers throughout the country give much space to the consideration of practical sanitation, and very rarely can one be found that is not invariably on the right side of sanitary questions of either local or general interest.

THE VEILED MAHATMA.

The annual meeting of the American Theosophical Society to be held in this city on the 26th inst. will be one of considerable importance, for reasons to which we alluded some weeks ago. The late Mr. JUDGE—who, it is now stated by Secretary WRIGHT, was and is one of the forty-eight Mahatmas as to the existence of whom there is historical evidence—was noted for his desire that the society of which he was President should be purely an American one. It was established upon an independent American basis at the time when, after he had been so bitterly attacked by Mrs. BESANT and other English Theosophists, he was made President of it for life. He was empowered to select his successor, and it was announced a few weeks ago that there had been found among his papers a statement disclosing the existence of a Mahatma "in some ways greater than either Mme. BLAVATSKY or Mr. JUDGE himself" who was to take charge of the occult interests of the society, but whose name must be concealed for one year, in order that, as Secretary WRIGHT explained, he might not "be killed by the tremendous thought-waves which would come at him from all over the world if he were known."

It is admitted that this hitherto concealed Mahatma is "a foreigner," and it is known that his influence has been exerted to procure a substitution of New-York for Chicago as the place for this annual meeting, although Chicago had been selected by Mr. JUDGE. An officer of the society asserted some time ago that the new Mahatma would not be present at the meeting. It now appears that he is to be on hand, "for," the society's officers say, "it has leaked out that he is in New-York." That is to say, he is here in the body. The occasion is therefore regarded by him as one of great interest, for, as we are informed by the society, he has "power to leave the body at will and transport himself to any distant place, and to communicate with disciples by thought transference," and therefore could exercise control without coming to the city in person.

It seems to us that the friends and admirers of the late Mr. JUDGE, and especially those members who reside in the West and were supporters of his independent American policy, should inquire at this meeting with much care concerning the identity of this hitherto unknown and concealed foreign Mahatma, the proof that Mr. JUDGE was associated with or relied upon him, the indications concerning his policy, occult or otherwise, and all other evidence tending to show that he may properly be accepted as the director of the society on its esoteric side. So much mystery coupled with the beginnings of a change of policy tends to excite misgivings and suspicion. Those who are familiar with the history of Mme. BLAVATSKY, Col. OLCOTT, and other Mahatmas can give no weight to that absurd excuse for the concealment of this Mahatma's identity that the thought-waves would "come at" him and kill him if his name were known. The Western Theosophists, and especially those who are connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, should, we think, insist upon a disclosure. It can do no harm, and will promote harmony by leaving no room for suspicion or disagreement.

CONSUMPTION IN DAIRY HERDS.

The decision of the State Board of Health that it will ask for an appropriation of $300,000 to be used in eradicating bovine tuberculosis is one that is warranted by the practical experience and investigations of the board during the last five years in the dairy districts as well as by the clear teachings of modern sanitary science and the attitude of municipal health authorities toward this very important subject. The work already done by the board and by the Tuberculosis Commission points to the expediency of going forward until the ground shall have been covered and the dairy herds placed in good condition. In making this application the Board will, we think, have the support of the health authorities of all the cities.

If the Legislature shall not make adequate provision for the work of eradication, the cities will eventually undertake to protect themselves by forbidding the sale in their markets of milk from dairy herds which are not known to be free from the disease commonly called consumption, and by requiring all sellers of milk to produce proof that their herds have been inspected and purified by the use of the tuberculin test. Owing to the recent enforcement here of the new regulations concerning the granting of permits or licenses, the Health Department of this city has established a system which would greatly facilitate the exclusion of tuberculous milk by the means suggested. But consumers everywhere, on the farm as well as in the cities, should be protected by the action of the State.

"Barnard College" is something in which every intelligent citizen of New-York should feel an interest. We should say that New-Yorkers ought to be proud of it, were it not that pride is not exactly the feeling with which we regard the time and labor required to carry the college as far as it has been carried in this great and rich town. There is now a chance to give the college a decided and decisive lift. On the land purchased last Spring at Morningside Heights, there is a mortgage for $100,000. If this be paid by the 10th of May, the college can get the gift of $100,000 for the new building, which was made by some unknown person with this condition. We are informed that within the past week the Trustees have received the following contributions toward the payment of the mortgage: From JACOB H. SCHIFF, $5,000; from Mrs. F. P. OLCOTT, $5,000; from J. B. BLOOMINGDALE, $5,000, and $10,000 each from two anonymous givers—in all $35,000. As every dollar added to the amount secures the same amount for the new building, there should be no doubt about the outcome. Of investments of this sort there is no better than Barnard College.

That little witness who, when asked if he knew where boys went who told lies, replied that they were handed over to the Gerry society, said something which most people will regard either as amusing or as shocking. In reality, it was a serious and sensible answer, founded on personal observation of facts. It proved clearly that the child had intelligence enough to reason for himself, and that he was competent to give evidence for and against his fellows. The Magistrate expected to hear a very different reply. It would have caused, strangely enough, neither laughter nor sorrow, and yet it would have demonstrated not intelligence, but merely the ability, common enough even in parrots, to repeat phrases without the slightest appreciation of their meaning, and without the slightest grounds for an opinion as to their truth. And why, anyhow, should child witnesses still be subjected to a test no longer applied to adults?

Though the museums and picture galleries of London have been open to the public on Sundays for only a short time, yet already the hysterical fears and vehement indignation of the ultra-Sabbatarians seem to have worn themselves into grateful silence. At least the English papers, which for several weeks were full of letters from these queer people, prophesying the end of all morality, if not of the British Empire itself, as an inevitable result of the innovation, have now ceased to print these amusing illustrations of fanaticism. Very possibly the letters continue to be written, for of course the fact that good and not evil effects have followed the absurdly belated reform is one of no weight with minds capable of opposing any removal whatsoever of "ancient safeguards," so called; but the editors prefer to devote such space as they have for the matter to descriptions of the orderly and interested throngs of workingmen and workingwomen that every Sunday take advantage of their new privileges. The only criticism now is that the privileges are not complete. At South Kensington, for instance, thick veils are drawn every Sunday over the pictures forming the collection known as the Ellison Gift. This is done because the donor stipulated that they should never be exhibited on Sunday, and the gallery received them on that condition. The papers, instead of praising the Trustees for keeping the letter of their promise, boldly advise a relinquishment of the gift, as preferable to resorting to a compromise at once ridiculous in the eyes of the public and insulting to the gallery's other and more intelligent benefactors. GALILEO would have been quite right if he really had made his famous remark—"But the world does move."

"BESSIE COSTRELL" IN COURT.

Several Incidents in Mrs. Ward's Book Most Curiously Duplicated.

From The London Times.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions yesterday, Sir William Anson in the chair, a case was heard which in many respects resembled the story told in Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest book.

The accused, a married woman named Lucy Clark, forty-three years of age, was charged with stealing £120 from Frederick Whipp. Whipp is a farm laborer, nearly eighty years of age, residing in the village of Clanfield, near Bampton, in Oxfordshire, and the accused lived with her husband and family in the same village. Whipp appears to have been a very saving man all his life, and early last year he had accumulated £120, which he kept in sovereigns, hidden in a little box in the bedroom of his cottage. He had never put the money in a bank, for, as he said, he had no education and knew nothing of banks, nor did he know anything of bank notes, having never, he said, had one in his hand. He always carried about with him the key of the box.

On Nov. 13 last his wife died, having been nursed by the accused for some time prior to her death, and it is suggested that she then acquired knowledge of Whipp's little hoard. On Jan. 1, when the husband of the accused drew a small pension, Whipp was invited to their house, and there drank some beer. When about to return, shortly before or after midnight, to his own cottage, the woman offered to accompany him, and, in spite of his objections, did so, going as far as his bedroom and seeing him into bed. It was suggested that as soon as the old man was asleep she returned to the bedroom, got the key from his pocket, and stole all the money.

During January and the early part of February it was proved that she spent or changed in the village and the neighborhood over £50, wholly in sovereigns, although prior to that time she was in debt to most of the local tradesmen. On Feb. 9, owing to rumors he heard in the village, Whipp went home and examined his box, and found the money gone, whereupon he communicated with the police. In the house of the accused nearly £40 in sovereigns was found hidden, part of it being a packet of twenty sovereigns. On being arrested, the accused stated that she had found the money in the house behind a wainscoting.

No witnesses were called for the defense. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labor. A curious incident disclosed during the case was that Whipp was robbed about twenty-five years ago of £46 by tramps, who were never captured.

Danger Ahead for Europe.

Paris Dispatch to The London Telegraph.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has written an article entitled, "Le Péril Prochain." The danger ahead, according to him, is caused by the fact that Europe is becoming played out through fatigue from overproduction and through competition. She has sacrificed her agriculture to her industrial trade, and her inventions, like steam and the railway, intended for her own benefit, have gone to benefit others, while she was assuming enormous responsibilities, increasing her military expenditure, and propagating the cult of wealth.

The "others" who have profited by European inventions are, first, the United States, and then follow Central and South America, Australia, India, China, and Japan. These countries are closing their markets to Europe and are keenly competing with her. She has now only the supreme resource of Africa, so long neglected, and only resorted to in the last extremity.

The writer next reviews the state of agriculture, and says that the time will soon come, and it has already arrived for some products, when the European consumer will find it more advantageous to obtain his supplies from America and Australia than from his own country. Coal will soon be sent from the far East, even to England. All the new countries, in fact, and those of the East as well, are developing their agricultural and mineral resources to the detriment of Europe.

Industrial trade, the author points out, is also seriously menaced in the Old World, and would inevitably be crippled by a war, which would be profitable to distant competitors. The morrow of a European war, says M. de Constant, would be worse than the war itself, and that is a reason the more for those who could by a word bring about a European conflict to be friends of peace.

Horrible Torture of a Slave.

From The London Times.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, sends us a quotation from The Zanzibar Gazette, March 4, giving an account of the torutre of a slave in the British Island of Pemba, and of the trial of his master before Judge Cracknall.

It was given in evidence that some months ago Muftah, the slave in question, and several other slaves ran away from their master, Ali bin Abdulla, an Arab of Pemba. Muftah was caught and restored to his master. The slave was punished "by having double irons welded on his flesh just over the ankles, the irons being connected by a bar with a clove tree between the unfortunate man's legs. This confined him to that spot practically in one position. To prolong his misery and save him from a speedy death, a cocoanut was given to him morning and evening as food and drink, and thus chained and thus starved, the miserable man continued in that self-same spot, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather and to the ravages of insect life, for seven months."

Muftah was rescued by Dr. O'Sullivan, her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Pemba, and sent down to Zanzibar. Dr. Charlesworth informed the court that the slave's feet were permanently injured, and that a month longer of the confinement would have killed him. Ali bin Abdulla, who denied that Muftah was his slave, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with subsequent deportation from Zanzibar and Pemba, and a fine of Rs. 5,000. A warrant for the arrest of Abdulla's son was also ordered.

Women Students at St. Andrew's.

From The London News.

The graduation ceremonial at St. Andrew's this year was memorable for the bestowal of the M. A. degree upon four women students, to say nothing of the capping of "Ian Maclaren" as D. D. In the course of his remarks at the conclusion of the ceremony, Principal Donaldson drew attention to one remarkable feature which demanded special notice.

"Last year," he observed, "one woman student received the degree of Master of Arts, but her attendance and course of studies were exceptional. This year they had conferred the degree upon several who had regularly gone through all their classes, doing the ordinary work along with the other students. The attendance of women students at regular classes had been deemed by many a doubtful experiment. But the women students had justified the bestowal of the privilege upon them. They had exercised a healthy influence on all. They had worked with great diligence, and the list of distinctions which they had gained was proof that they could gain the highest eminence, not only in languages, but in mathematics, natural philosophy, and logic, subjects for which some persons thought women had no great capacity."

A Fort to Defend London.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The veritable battle of Dorking is to be seriously anticipated after all. It is many months now since we heard that the line of the Surrey Downs was to be provided with forts for the defense of London, and most of us were of opinion that the scheme had been shelved, at all events for the present. But such is not the case. The strategical advantages of Box Hill have been considered to be more important to the nation than its picturesque possibilities for picnickers. During the last few weeks some five acres on the top of the well-known bluff that looks down upon Dorking have been cleared of their trees and brushwood as a preliminary to the construction of a powerful fort. Happily, in England we do not fuss about our military defenses to the extent of keeping the public at a preposterous distance away from them. Bank holiday folk will still be able to enjoy the view from Box Hill, and will still have sufficient foliage for picnic purposes. And it may be that the stern fort on so peaceful a site may be a useful object lesson for them as well.

PERSONALS.

—Gaston Deschamps describes Napoleon III. as follows: "An uncertain silhouette, disconcerting by its contrasting qualities, softly rebellious to all the summary judgments of history, not equivalent assuredly to the legendary tyrants, with whom official lyrism and the blind hatred of pamphleteers have compared him—shade of an Emperor, who had not the virtues of Julius Caesar nor the vices of Nero; popular chief, who disappeared in a formidable tempest of unpopularity; vague apostle of humanitarian socialism, and representative of an absolute authority which he renounced by force of sincerely liberal prejudice; friend of peace, condemned by fate to perpetual wars; idol of democracy, and instrument of despotism for its old-fashioned partisans; a disquieting, dolorous, tragic personage, a Prince acclaimed as the savior of a republic and cursed as the inconscient strangler of a nation; installed in power by a plébiscite and expelled from the throne by a revolution; doubtful heir of a conquering dynasty and chimerical liberator of oppressed peoples; General of an army for a long time victorious and signer of our worse capitulations; arbiter of Europe before he was Europe's plaything and laughing-stock; an ambiguous troubled figure, before whom our perplexed conscience refuses to form a verdict."

—A telegram from Bologna announces the death at the age of eighty-seven of Count Mattei, the inventor of a system of medicine which was stated to be a development of homeopathy, and which, though it was regarded as quackery by the medical profession, numbered among its adherents many well-known persons. His formulae have been left to his adopted son, Count Marfo Venturoli Mattei. Count Mattei was born at Bologna in 1810, and was made a Count by Pio Nono in 1847 in recognition of his loyalty to the Holy See. After a brief experience of Italian politics, he devoted himself to the study of therapeutics. Some extraordinary cures were reported, and in 1880 Lady Paget introduced the Mattei remedies, which were said to derive their efficacy from "vegetable electricity," to English readers in The National Review. In the following year W. T. Stead devoted several articles to them in The Review of Reviews, and a committee was appointed to test their value in the case of five cancer patients. Disputes arose between the Mattei doctors and the committee, and the latter reported against the remedies.

—The well-known pianist, Clara Schumann, has had a stroke of paralysis at Frankfort-on-Main, and is not expected to recover. She is seventy-six years of age.

—Napoleon III. said to Octave Feuillet: "To one returned from America everybody in Europe seems to be asleep."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN THE EAST.

Auction Salesrooms to be Opened in the Leading Cities.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

A convention of the California Fruit Growers' Association was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Sacramento April 11. About thirty members of the association, representing most of the heavy growers and shippers of the various fruit districts, were present.

A resolution providing for the establishment of consolidated auction rooms in each of the Eastern markets was presented by Frank H. Buck of Vacaville. This resolution was opposed by Russell Stephens of Sacramento, on the ground that it confined the grower to one system of disposing of his fruit and placed the absolute control of the business in the hands of the managers of the association.

John R. Adams of the Union auction rooms of Chicago, who was present, was requested to explain the proposed system of disposing of fruit. Mr. Adams said a catalogue would be made up of carload lots as they arrived. Each dealer could employ his own auctioneer. The sales would be continuous, and each auctioneer would in turn sell his consignments. The fruit would be listed by the number of the car, and not in the name of the consignee. Large and small consignments would not come into competition for the reason that when a number of cars from one dealer were to be sold they would be alternated with single car shipments. Mr. Adams said that a continuous sale held up prices, as dealers remained after their purchase in order to bull the market that they might not give business rivals opportunity to underbuy and thus enable them to undersell.

Mr. Stephens said the New-York market under rival auction houses was more favorable to the grower than the Chicago market last season. Mr. Adams responded that the finest fruit was sent to New-York, and that in limited quantities.

"New-York is not a distributing point," continued Mr. Adams, "and the fruit is for home consumption. The New-Yorker wishes the best fruit, and is willing to pay the best prices, but if he cannot get good fruit he wants none."

Mr. Adams added that the agents and receivers at Chicago favored the consolidation plan, and would readily accede to any demands of the association. The resolutions were at length amended, and were adopted unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee of Conference that the Directors of the California Fruit Growers and Shippers' Association be authorized to establish consolidated auction salesrooms upon neutral ground in the various Eastern cities, said salesrooms to be made free to all buyers, auctioneers, receivers, and shippers of California fruits upon a fair and equitable basis to all, and subject to the absolute control of the association.

MARYLAND'S CORNSTALK MILITIA.

An Amusing Tradition of the Revolutionary War.

From The Baltimore Sun.

During the exciting times of the American Revolution the Eastern Shore, while many were true patriots and thoroughly believed in and upheld the cause of American liberty, was yet a hotbed for Tories, who as firmly defended what they claimed to be the rights of the King. The region known as the "Seaside," which extends along the western shore of Synepuxent Bay, was particularly well supplied with the adherents of George III.

A great-grandfather of George W. Purnell, now a prominent member of the bar, was a stanch defender of American independence and a commissioned officer in the militia, but owing to the depredations frequently committed along the seaside and about his own home, known as Fairfield Farm, it became necessary for him to remain there to protect his property. The Tories about the country acted as pilots for the British soldiers, who frequently came in boats through the inlet at Chincoteague and up the Synepuxent Bay, the prosperous farms along the shore offering an excellent field for their raids. For the most part these farms were unprotected, and the local Tories would guide the soldiers to those houses where they would probably get the most booty.

It is told of Mr. Purnell that early one morning, while looking over his farm and standing on a hill which commanded a view of the bay, he saw several boatloads of redcoats making their way toward his own shore. He went to his house and summoned a dozen negro men about him and armed them with long cornstalks. Mounting an old gray horse, he marched his battalion down behind the hill, always keeping out of sight of the approaching British. As soon as he reached the foot of the hill on the inland side he called a halt and gave orders for his men. He stationed himself at the brow of the hill so that the head of his noble charger could be seen by the men on the bay. Then came the order for his battalion to march in review. In an unbroken line around and around the hill they marched, with their cornstalk muskets glistening in the sun. His twelve men made a fine showing, and the effect on the raiders was magical. The distance magnified the number. They saw the army and precipitately retreated. The fame of the valorous old gentleman has been handed down to the present generation.

Historical Estates for Sale.

From The London Chronicle.

Two estates of great historical interest are announced for sale. One is Cornbury, Oxfordshire, the seat of Lord Churchill, which was once the royal hunting ground of Hen

DUEL DEBATE TO-MORROW

GERMAN OFFICIALS WILL BE HARD PUSHED BY THE CENTRISTS.

Splendid Opportunity for Assailing the Emperor for Leniency Toward Duelists—An Absolute Edict Desired, but It is Not Likely to be Issued—Distrust of British Assurance—Behring's Diphtheria Serum Defended.

BERLIN, April 19.—The time of the introduction in the Reichstag of the Centrist Interpellation in opposition to the practice of dueling has been fixed for Tuesday, and, if the Government should fail to make a satisfactory statement in regard to the matter, the Centrists will either offer motions demanding the suppression of dueling or support the resolution of the Freisinnige demanding that the chief authorities of the respective Federal States shall exert all their powers to put a stop to the custom, especially in the army.

The debate upon this matter will afford the Freisinnige and Socialists a splendid opportunity to assail the Emperor's repeated remission of sentences imposed upon duelists after they had spent brief and easy terms of confinement in a fortress. The Government will find it peculiarly difficult to answer the Centrist interpellation in terms which will be sufficiently satisfactory to obviate the introduction of a motion calling for the total suppression of the practice of dueling.

Both the Centre and the Freisinnige Parties are desirous that the Government shall issue an edict of such a character as will absolutely prevent recourse to dueling, without reference to a military court of honor, whose decisions have frequently rendered duels imperative.

It was the action of the military court in expelling Liebercht von Kotze from his rank as an officer for neglecting to challenge Baron von Schrader, and suing him for libel in a civil court instead, that eventually caused the fatal encounter between the two men. The Emperor himself thought that Kotze ought to fight, and consequently quashed the decision of the military court, thus enabling Kotze to regain his position as an officer and fulfill the requirements of the military code by sending a challenge to Schrader. It is not expected, therefore, that the Emperor will instruct the Ministers to promise what the Centrists and Freisinnige demand. The utmost that can be hoped for from the debate is an abatement, but not the extinction, of the evil.

The Kaiser's prerogative of extending clemency is absolute and cannot be controlled by the Reichstag, but the aim of the Centrists is to make the Ministry so far responsible for the remission of sentences imposed upon duelists as to enable the Reichstag to demand explanations in cases where sentences are remitted. This will act as a partial check to dueling if the Government assents to the Centrists' demands.

Suspicion as to England.

Next to dueling the leading cause of popular excitement is the preparation which England is making for action against the Transvaal. All of the Austrian and Italian influences in the councils of the Dreibund, which have been thrown on the side of England, will become paralyzed if events shall confirm the suspicion entertained by Germany that Great Britain intends to coerce the Boers. The peaceful assurances given by the British Ministers and the British Parliament are distrusted here. The North German Gazette cautiously advises delay in the dispatch of English troops to South Africa in deference to President Kruger's peace policy, but the unofficial and more outspoken Tageblatt sees a plan on the part of Great Britain to use the Matabele rising as a pretext for sending forces to the Cape Colony. The Vossische Zeitung approves the action of the Boers in arming themselves to protect their independence and predicts another Majuba Hill disaster to England. The Boersen Zeitung declares that the British Army is wholly inadequate to the task of conducting two wars at the same time, one in the Soudan and the other against the Boers. If England refuses an entente with Germany through jealousy of the growth of German influence in South Africa, the paper adds, the loss will not be Germany's.

German Advice to Spain.

Although the report that President Cleveland has offered the friendly services of the United States in settling the Cuban troubles is not confirmed, The North German Gazette, in an intensely hostile criticism thereon, written upon the assumption that the report is true, tells Spain to decline positively to admit that the President of the United States has any right to tender his advice in the Cuban matter, or rather to tell the American Government to mind its own business.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "If the United States Government gives effect to the resolutions passed by the two houses of Congress, recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, Spain must tolerate the act. She cannot go to war with the United States, but America cannot expect any European State, however weak or distressed, to submit without protest to such interference."

The United Press finds excellent reasons for stating that the views expressed by the two newspapers quoted do not represent the opinion of the Kaiser, who thinks that Spain ought not to reject the friendly diplomacy of the President of the United States, but rather should show willingness to negotiate with and assist the Government at Washington to find a way to reach a settlement of the Cuban question.

Dr. Behring's Diphtheria Serum.

Prof. Eulenburg, the eminent German physician and assistant to the clinic of the University of Berlin, has written a letter to The Medical Gazette in which he declares that there is no cause for a hostile campaign against Dr. Behring's diphtheria serum, which, if properly injected, he says, is perfectly safe. Even if it were not quite safe, he continues, it would not cause death with such rapidity as in the case of the infant son of Dr. Langerhaus, the Medical Director of the Moabit Hospital, who died two weeks ago from the effects of a precautionary injection of the serum. Prof. Eulenburg thinks that Dr. Langerhaus was himself to blame in making a mistake in giving the injection so that an embolism was induced. The article of Prof. Eulenburg has helped greatly to allay the serum scare.

Facts About American Meat.

The United States Consuls in Germany have published in the local papers in their respective Consular districts the regulations governing the export of American meats from the United States, with a view of dispelling the German prejudice against the American product. The Strasburg Post, in commenting on these regulations, says:

"The provisions of the American law are clear and sufficient, nevertheless official examinations of American meats made here prove that the meats imported are bad, and that the law therefore cannot be stringently enforced."

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten professes to know upon good authority that practices exist in the American meat-packing business that would so disgust foreign consumers, did they know of them, as forever to deter them from touching American-packed meats. In view of these and other expressions inspired by commercial jealousy, American meat does not grow in favor in Germany.

A Holiday for Employes.

The Berlin employers have agreed to give their employes a general holiday May 1 for the purpose, as they allege, of enabling them to attend the opening of the Trades Exhibition, which takes place that day. The Socialist press is jubilant over this concession on the part of the employers, and ascribes it to the recent Socialist manifesto threatening a boycott against all employers who do not join in the celebration of May Day.

The North German Gazette, commenting upon the communication sent by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, to President Krüger of the South African Republic, giving the reasons for an increase of the British military forces in the Cape Colony, says: "We are glad that Mr. Chamberlain has done this, as it shows the intention of the British to avoid irritation of the Boers."

Fritz Friedmann, the absconding Berlin lawyer, who is still in custody in Bordeaux, has written to friends here saying that the death of Baron von Schrader, who, he declares, pursued him with implacable hatred and incited his prosecution, has altered his intention of publishing the Court revelations contained in the so-called Kotze letters in his possession.

The Sultan May Visit Moscow.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that the Sultan of Turkey has accepted an autograph invitation from the Czar to visit Moscow and St. Petersburg. The date of the Sultan's visit has not been fixed, the dispatch says, but it is possible that it may occur at the time of the Czar's coronation.

Mrs. Runyon, widow of Theodore Runyon, late United States Ambassador to Germany, and her daughter, Miss Julia Runyon, will sail for New-York at the end of this month. Either J. B. Jackson, First Secretary, or H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary, of the United States Embassy will see them on board the steamship.

BLOWN TO PIECES BY A BOMB.

A Wealthy Lisbon Manufacturer and His Coachman Killed.

LONDON, April 19.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Lisbon saying that while a wealthy manufacturer of that city named Dominguez was driving in a carriage last night to the Alexandra railway station a bomb loaded with dynamite and nails was thrown at the carriage. The missile exploded, blowing Senhor Dominguez and his coachman to pieces. The police are searching for the miscreant who threw the bomb.

CHEERS FOR BALLINGTON BOOTH.

His Patriotic Appeal at Cooper Union Warmly Indorsed.

It was an enthusiastic gathering that greeted Commander Ballington Booth and a part of his army of Volunteers last night at Cooper Union. The Commander made a brief statement of his position in regard to the Salvation Army and of his reason for leaving it, and when he spoke of his sentiments toward the American people and American institutions, the applause was so loud and long continued that he had to beg for silence before he was allowed to proceed.

Major Trumble, until lately the leader of the Salvation Army musical forces, was the first staff officer to make his appearance. Commander Booth came in quietly while a hymn was being sung, and was safely in his seat before he was seen. As soon as the audience saw him they interrupted the music to cheer for "Booth and the Volunteers."

Commander Booth said, among other things: "I am pleased with this definite evidence of your sympathy with me in the stand I have taken. Since I left here I have attended many large gatherings, but not even in Chicago have I found more enthusiasm than in this city, the cradle of the Volunteers, dear old New-York.

"Since I saw you last I have had the painful task of writing my reasons for refusing to accept another command. While I found it impossible to refrain from giving those reasons, and impossible to keep them to myself, I have suffered considerably in making them public. I am for a movement that shall tend to bind the States together and not disunite them. I am for a movement that shall recognize American people, American institutions, American rights, and, above all, the American Constitution.

"I learned to my surprise that I have $1,000,000 back of me. I wish I had. I would put up a few good armories for volunteers. If ten millions of money in good American notes lay on this side, and on the other side lay a paper conferring the confidence and good-will of the American people, I would push the bills to one side and unhesitatingly take the paper. In this movement we recognize God. We have never left Him out. If the movement is not stamped with God's approval it will fail; but if God approves and winds about it His omnipotent arms, it will flourish. But we need means to save sinners."

At Salvation Army Headquarters.

Brigadier Perry of the Salvation Army did not attend the meeting at headquarters last night. He was busy here all day, and before his departure for his home in Jersey City intimated that the correspondence between International Headquarters, London, and Ballington Booth, would be made public today on the arrival of Commissioner Booth-Tucker from Chicago.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 19.—The arrival of Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army was signalized by the greatest rally the army has ever held in Southern California. Soldiers were in line from every city in the State. Mrs. Tucker spoke briefly at last night's meeting, making only a passing reference to the secession of her brother Ballington Booth, who, she hoped, would soon see the error of his way and return to the fold.

JOHN KAISER SHOT HIS WIFE.

Captured After a Battle of Bullets by a Sheriff's Posse.

TROY, N. Y., April 19.—John Kaiser, a German living at Sand Lake, a few miles from this city, who separated from his wife two months ago, went to her house just before 1 o'clock this morning, and gained admission through a cellar window. When he reached his wife's room, he demanded that she return to him. When she refused, he fired two shots at her. One bullet struck just under the left shoulder, and entered the woman's spine, inflicting a wound which is an exact counterpart of that suffered by the late President Garfield. The bullet, lodging in the spine, has caused complete paralysis of the lower limbs. Mrs. Kaiser cannot live.

After the shooting, Kaiser went to the farmhouse where he had been living, and went to sleep. A Sheriff's posse of several hundred villagers searched for the man during the remainder of the night. They went to the farmhouse this morning, and saw him chopping wood. As they approached, Kaiser presented two revolvers and opened fire, retreating toward the woods as he fired. Deputy Sheriff Horton received a bullet wound in the hand. Nearly all of the posse were armed with shotguns, and opened fire on the fugitive, but he was not injured. He was finally surrounded in the woods and captured.

There was great excitement, and lynching was threatened, but the man was finally landed in the Troy jail. Kaiser is forty-six years old, and his wife is four years younger. They have ten children, the oldest a daughter, twenty-one years old, and the youngest seventeen months old. The older children were obliged to work in the knitting mills to support the family because of the father's indolence. This was the cause of the trouble, resulting in the separation.

KILLED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Insane Henry Anderson Was Arrested at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A man giving his name as Henry A. Anderson of Chicago called at the Executive Mansion last Friday and tried to secure an interview with President Cleveland. Anderson claimed to have a number of inventions suitable for a hunter's use, that he thought the President would like to have.

His inventions included a patent boat which had a speed of 100 miles per hour; a gun that would kill forty-eight ducks at one shot, &c. The officers sent Anderson to a police station to await an examination as to his sanity.

He was found dead in his cell to-day, having committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of the grating.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia.

—GILSEY—Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Jorge Uslar of Venezuela, and Miss Emily Rigl.

—WINDSOR—John Hare of London and Prof. Josiah Royce of Cambridge, Mass.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio, and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington and Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer.

—WALDORF—Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, Loren L. Lewis of Buffalo, and Pedro José Rojas of Venezuela.

NEW BATTLE SHIP IN PORT

THE INDIANA PAYS HER FIRST VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

Gropes in Through the Fog and Anchors Astern the Flagship New-York Off Tompkinsville, S. I., Where She Attracts Much Attention—Minor Alterations to be Made—Inspected on the Run from Hampton Roads.

The United States battleship Indiana, the first of her class to be commissioned, made her first appearance in New-York Harbor yesterday. The big floating fortress groped her way through a thick fog which hung over the Narrows during the early forenoon hours, and shortly after 10 A. M. her ponderous anchor splashed into the water off Tompkinsville, S. I. The battleship took up a position astern of the flagship New-York, and in the berth vacated an hour or so before by the triple screw racer Columbia, which sailed yesterday morning for Hampton Roads, the present rendezvous for the ships of the North Atlantic Station.

The Indiana attracted much attention as she swung to her anchor off the Staten Island shore, and many were the comments made on her appearance. Contrasted with the armored cruiser New-York, which lay only a few ship lengths distant, the battleship seemed to be a craft much smaller than the cruiser. The latter has a very high freeboard, while the battleship floats deep in the water, and it is only upon drawing near that the vast difference in tonnage can be appreciated, the massive steel turrets and ponderous thirteen-inch rifles of the Indiana give more than a suggestion of the weight of armor, armament, and machinery which is carried by the deeply submerged and somewhat chubby-looking hull.

The Indiana is from the Port Royal dry dock, by way of Hampton Roads. She comes here to have her decks calked, some minor alterations made in her machinery and battery equipment, and to give her crew a bit of recreation on shore. The ship has been in commission since November last, and during that period has had no opportunity of giving the men a run on shore. Capt. Robert D. Evans and his executive officer, Lieut. Commander William Swift, both believe in that old adage about the tendency of all work and no play toward making Jack dull, and when the ship goes to the navy yard, which she will do to-day, the men will have shore leave in watches, one watch going when the other returns.

The battleship's run from Hampton Roads was made the occasion of an important investigation at the hands of the Naval Board of Inspection, of which Rear Admiral J. G. Walker is President. Accompanied by Commodore Phythian, Capt. Remey, Chief Engineer Farmer, Naval Constructor Woodward, and Lieut. Staunton, Admiral Walker boarded the ship at Hampton Roads on Saturday, just prior to her departure for New-York.

The board had orders to inquire into a number of things concerning the battleship, but its most important mission was to formulate and express in a report to the Secretary of the Navy its opinion regarding the mounting of the main battery guns and the present disposition of turrets. Upon this report will doubtless hinge the Secretary's decision as to whether the guns for the new battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge shall be mounted similar to those on the Indiana, or whether, as has been warmly advocated by some, the turrets for the eight-inch guns shall be superimposed upon the two big turrets which shield the thirteen-inch rifles. The proposed change would effect a vast saving in weight, and its advocates in the Construction Bureau have also claimed that there is a disadvantage in the way the guns of the Indiana are now mounted. These urge that when the eight-inch rifles are fired either directly ahead or directly astern the blast from the guns when fired in that direction endangers the lives of those who are stationed in the big turrets beneath, and over which the eight-inch rifles project when trained fore and aft.

The chief danger anticipated was to the officer in command of the lower turret. In action he would have to stand with his head in the hood, a projection on the top of the turret with small slits cut into it through which the officer fighting the turret guns can get a glimpse of the target. The theory that it was dangerous to occupy a position there was disproved by actual test on the Indiana's trip off the coast. The eight-inch rifles were loaded with full service charges and trained dead astern. Lieut. Henderson went to the hood in the after turret and remained there while the two pair of after eight-inch rifles were discharged at short intervals. The concussion was plainly felt, but the officer sustained no harm.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Lieut. Commander Swift, the Indiana's courteous executive, said that he did not know what conclusion the board had reached. Its work had gone ashore soon after the vessel's arrival, with the intention of taking the first train to Washington. Lieut. Staunton, who had acted as its Secretary, had hurried on to Boston to act in a similar capacity to the board which is to test the speed capabilities of the Massachusetts, the Indiana's big sister.

This question of turrets has been agitating the Bureau of Construction and the Bureau of Ordnance for a considerable length of time. The former favors the superimposed turret by reason of the great saving in weight it gives, and the latter opposes it on the ground that it lessens the efficiency of the battery, arguing that a shot disabling the lower turret would throw out of action the guns in the upper turret. So far the Construction Bureau is ahead in the argument, and recently orders were given to build the Kearsarge and Kentucky with a view to mounting the guns on plans furnished by the Bureau of Construction. It is possible that those orders may be rescinded when the Walker board makes its report.

Although not knowing what opinion the Walker board has formed of the Indiana, that vessel's officers have some ideas of their own about the craft. Lieut. Commander Swift thinks the vessel is as good as any that floats, and says so. The big fighting machine, he says, is phenomenally steady in a seaway, and rolls when she must with a slow and easy motion, and lifts to the seas in a way which shows a reserve of buoyancy, despite her tremendous load of guns and armor. He instanced the trip to Port Royal from Norfolk, when the battleship encountered a heavy gale off Hatteras. Many ships hove to to meet the blast, but the Indiana grimly held her course, and, according to Mr. Swift, never rolled more than five degrees, although the waves were swinging high and frequently tumbled over the forecastle in roaring cataracts.

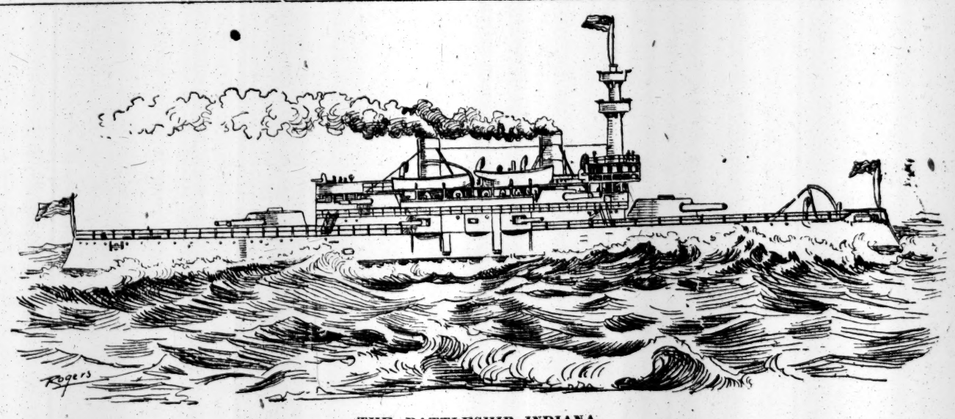
And on the run up the coast, Mr. Swift says that were it not for the tremor of the engines one not looking over the side would not have known that the ship was at sea. He thinks that the board was impressed with the extraordinary steadiness and stability of the ship, qualities that are invaluable to a ship of war, as a steady gun platform is necessary for accurate firing, for, after all, a battleship is little more than a floating battery.

It was found that the concussion of the heavy thirteen-inch rifle, when fired ahead or astern, "dished" the battle hatches which are placed over the forward and after hatches when the ship is cleared for action. Heavier ones have been built, and these will be fitted to the ship during her stay in the navy yard. The wooden deck around the hatches is freckled with a hundred little holes about the size of a thimble, caused by unconsumed grains of powder.

The main armament of the Indiana consists of four thirteen-inch rifles, mounted in pairs in two immense turrets, one situated forward, the other aft; eight eight-inch rifles in pairs in barbette turrets, and four six-inch guns. The secondary battery comprises twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders, and six torpedo tubes. She carries a crew of 438 men, of whom 60 are marines. That is an unusually large number of sea soldiers for one ship, and especially a ship commanded by an officer who has put himself on record as being opposed to marines on shipboard. It appears that when the ship was being fitted out Capt. Evans made a protest to the department against any marines being ordered to her. The department answered the protest by assigning thirty-six to the vessel. Capt. Evans protested again, and the force was swelled to sixty, and a corresponding reduction made in the complement of seamen. Capt. Evans made no further protest, and what he thought about the matter he kept to himself.

Capt. Evans is more familiarly known as "Fighting Bob Evans." He formerly commanded the cruiser New-York, and after bringing that vessel to a high state of efficiency, he was detached and ordered to the Indiana. Lieut. Commander Swift, his old executive of the New-York, who divided with Capt. Evans the honor of making the New-York a model for other cruisers to imitate, was ordered to accompany his chief to his more pretentious command.

Other officers of the battleship are Lieuts. S. P. Comly, J. C. Frémont, H. H. Hosley, R. Henderson, and F. L. Chapin; Ensigns D. C. Decker and O. P. Jackson; Cadets R. Stone, R. McLean, R. Spear, R. C. Bulmer, W. G. Groesbeck, and D. R. Merritt; Chief Engineer P. O. Rearic, Passed Assistant Engineers H. Hall and A. McAllister, Assistant Engineer J. R. Brady, Capt. R. Wallack of the Marine Corps and Second Lieut. W. C. Dawson, Paymaster H. G. Colby, Boatswain J. Dowling, Gunner W. Walsh, Carpenter W. Burroughs, Surgeon E. Bradly, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone, and Pay Clerk J. Dercinck.



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA,
Arrived Yesterday at This Port from Hampton Roads.

FEARED THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Trinity College Student Refused to Prosecute a Thief.

John S. Bodin, twenty-one years old, a student of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., came to New-York Saturday as a member of the college ball team. When the team was ready to start for the ball grounds it was discovered that Bodin was missing. The game was played without him.

Bodin had become intoxicated and was wandering around the city. He met Annie Williams, a negress, twenty-three years old, of 118 West Thirty-sixth Street, and accompanied her to 225 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Detectives Pepperted and Taylor of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station called to investigate a report that Annie had robbed a man of $15 two hours earlier. The detectives advised Bodin to search his pockets and when he did so he found the woman had robbed him of $7 and his gold fraternity pin. The missing property was found on Annie and both were arrested, she on a charge of larceny, and he on a charge of intoxication.

Magistrate Wentworth discharged Bodin in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Bodin refused to press the charge against Annie, as he said he feared he would be sent to the House of Detention as a witness. The Magistrate then discharged Annie.

CONGREGATION FLED IN TERROR.

Armed Lunatic Stood Before the Pulpit and Denounced Religion.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 19.—An insane man with a revolver created a stampede in the First Unitarian Church here this morning. Prof. Griggs of Stanford University, who filled the pulpit in the absence of the pastor, was about to open service, when a roughly dressed young man walked up the aisle, and, halting in front of the pulpit platform, took a pistol from his pocket, and announced his intention of being heard.

In a loud voice he denounced religion as a humbug, stating that he could prove, upon the authority of Prof. Leconte, President Jordan of Stanford University, and other distinguished scientists, that man descended from the lower animals. Col. John P. Irish came forward to reason with the intruder, but the stranger leveled the revolver at the Colonel, who stood his ground and dared the man to approach. While Col. Irish was endeavoring to calm the crank, two members of the congregation slipped up behind the intruder, and pinioned his arms.

Meantime, half the congregation had fled in terror, while Prof. Griggs departed by a rear door. The stranger was taken to the police station, where he gave his name as Lewis Borges of Portland, Oregon. He is regarded as a harmless lunatic.

H. P. C. WILSON, JR., DROWNED.

Thrown from a Boat While Dressing After a Swim.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—H. P. C. Wilson, Jr., son of Dr. H. P. C. Wilson of this city, a well-known clubman and a favorite in society circles, was drowned yesterday afternoon. With a party of six friends, Mr. Wilson accompanied Alexander Brown to the latter's private ducking and fishing shore on Back River. The young men went sailing in a catboat, and while in midstream went swimming.

All returned to the boat to finish dressing. While he was standing upright, putting on his clothing, Mr. Wilson was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch of the little craft. A stiff breeze propelled the vessel a hundred yards before it could be turned about, and when it finally reached the spot, Mr. Wilson had disappeared. The body was recovered to-day. He was an excellent swimmer, and it is probable that he was attacked with cramp.

Mr. Wilson was twenty-nine years old. He was well known in club and society life in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

A Precious Privilege Retained.

From The London Daily News.

Some time ago the German "National" students, (the anti-Semites, that is,) at the University of Vienna, published a declaration that they would henceforth refuse to accept challenges from the Jewish Students' Corps, as they would think themselves defiled if they fought with them. The Jewish students appealed to the Rector to redress this insult, but he refused to act.

The newspapers took part for either side, and a violent discussion has been going on for some time. At last a member of the Reichsrath addressed an interpellation on the subject to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has answered it to the effect that the Rector and the Senate of the Academy have expressed their most decided disapproval of the German students' declaration, and that the student who had presided at the meeting at which the resolution was voted has been sent down. Two students who sang anti-Semitic songs in the aula have been relegated for a term, and others who refused to give information were reprimanded in the presence of the Senate.

It is believed that one particular circumstance has much to do with the insulting attitude of the Germans. The situation has long been a critical one, and some of the Jewish students, being on the alert, have become expert fencers. Whenever a challenge was received by their corps, the Jews sent their best men to the front, and a great number of Germans suffered at their hands. The Germans, however, are said to be training hard, and perhaps in time they will think the Jews worthy of their steel.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Austin Abbott.

Austin Abbott, LL. D., lawyer, author, Dean of the University Law School of this city, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning of heart trouble at his home, 16 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mr. Abbott had been sick several weeks, and for several days his life had been despaired of.

Austin Abbott was the second son of Jacob Abbott and a nephew of John S. C. Abbott. He was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1831. He studied law in the New-York University, from which he was graduated in 1851, and a year later he was admitted to the New-York bar. He begun the practice of his profession with his elder brother, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, who died several years ago. The two brothers collaborated in literary work, and two of their joint productions were "Cone-cut Corners" and "Matthew Caraby," published in 1855 and 1858, respectively. Dr. Abbott was the author of many law books and magazine articles relating to legal subjects. His most important law books are "New Cases, Mainly New-York Decisions," of which there are seventeen volumes published between 1877 and 1886; "Official Report of the Trial of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," four volumes of "Reports and Decisions of the New-York Court of Appeals," thirty-three volumes of "Digests of New-York Statutes and Reports of United States Courts, and of the Laws of Corporations; Reports of Practice Cases," "Trial Evidence," and "Trial Brief for Civil Jury Cases."

Mr. Abbott was associate counsel with William M. Evarts for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher during the Tilton-Beecher trial, and he also participated in the prosecution of Charles Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield. He began his lectures in the alumni course of the University Law School in 1884, and at the same time was editor of The New-York Daily Register, from which he retired in 1889. He received the degree of LL. D. from the New-York University in 1887.

Mr. Abbott leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be held at 5 o'clock to-morrow in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. The burial will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

John H. Abeel.

John H. Abeel, who died yesterday at 127 Second Avenue, was a direct descendant of Christopher Jansе Abeel, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Albany in 1657, where he built the first Protestant church erected there. His son John was twice elected Mayor of Albany—in 1694 and in 1709.

John H. Abeel's grandfather, Garrit Abeel, who was a Major of militia in 1776, was appointed in that year by the convention of representatives of the State of New-York as a member of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence for that part of the State which lies below the Highlands. This committee consisted of three members, viz.: Col. Remsen, Major Abeel, and Major Peter P. Van Zandt.

Mr. Abeel was admitted to partnership in 1836 in the iron firm established by his grandfather in 1766. He carried on this business until 1870, when he surrendered it to his sons. He was a man of sterling qualities, liberal and unostentatious in his charities. He proved his patriotism by placing much of his means in the bonds of the Government at the commencement of the war of the rebellion. He was one of the first members to join the Union League Club, was a Trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital and a member of the Historical Society and of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Arthur I. Boreman.

Arthur Inghram Boreman, who was Governor of West Virginia during the civil war, died in Wheeling, West Va., yesterday. He was born in Waynesburg, Penn., July 24, 1823. His parents moved to West Virginia during his childhood. He became a lawyer in 1845 in Parkersburg.

He was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1855, and held office until 1860. He was a member of the extra session in 1861, and took an active part in the opposition to secession. When Virginia was divided in 1863, he was elected Governor of West Virginia. He was twice re-elected. He was a United States Senator from 1869 to 1875.

Ex-Sheriff John J. Mitchell.

John J. Mitchell, formerly Sheriff of Queens County, L. I., died last night in Long Island City. He had been ill three days of pneumonia. He was forty-eight years old. He served as Sheriff in 1885-6-7. He was a member of the Assembly in 1882. He was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1894, but was defeated by Sheriff Doht, the present incumbent. The deceased was a brother of the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Brooklyn. Another brother is a wealthy meat dealer of Long Island City. Mr. Mitchell was a prominent leader in the Jeffersonian Democracy of Long Island City.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin.

Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, for many years at the head of the temperance organizations in South Carolina, died at her residence, in Charleston, yesterday. She had devoted her life to religious and temperance works, and her voice and pen had made unremitting war against intemperance. She was of Huguenot ancestry, and was past the middle age. Mrs. Chapin was the Superintendent of the entire Southern work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Obituary Notes.

—Robert L. Day, the senior member of the banking and brokerage firm of R. L. Day & Co., Boston, died yesterday at his home, in South Framingham, Mass., aged seventy-six years. Mr. Day had been in poor health for several years past, and had left the conduct of the business to his sons. He was born near Boston, and early in life entered the banking business. He was cashier for many years of the Maverick National Bank of Boston, but left that institution about twenty years ago to start in business for himself. He leaves two sons. His wife died about two years ago.

—Mrs. Charlotte Hackstaff Sherwell, aged seventy years, widow of Robert L. Sherwell, died yesterday in Greenfield, Mass. Her husband was a prominent New-York and Brooklyn business man of a generation ago. After the death of her husband she resided for some time on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, where she was prominent in society and church work.

—Willard Ives of Watertown, N. Y., a member of Congress in 1852, and the founder of Ives Seminary, a Methodist institution at Antwerp, died at his home yesterday, aged ninety years.

—William C. Houston, ex-President of the Union League of Philadelphia, and a well-known capitalist, died suddenly yesterday in Atlantic City.

—Ex-Chief of Police John Banta of Hackensack died yesterday of paralysis. He was sixty-five years old. He leaves five grown children.

Glass Coffins.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Local undertakers are interested in the proposition of an Indiana company to manufacture glass coffins on a large scale. George F. Kimball, the plate-glass manufacturer, states that the idea is entirely practicable, and that coffins can be made from glass much more cheaply than from wood. Mr. Kimball thought that such coffins could be constructed in the cheaper grades for not more than 50 cents a running foot. Coffins made from glass would be much more durable than metallic caskets, and their extreme cheapness would cause their adoption extensively in cases where death is due to contagious diseases, in which the law requires a hermetically sealed casket. A new method of manufacturing glass whereby it is made to resemble wood will enable the manufacturer to lend infinite variety to his product.

FINE OUTDOOR WEATHER

APRIL'S SUMMER-LIKE SUNDAY ENJOYED BY THOUSANDS.

Highest Temperature Yesterday Was 80 Degrees and the Average Only 70—Humidity Rose to 83 Per Cent. at One Time, but Dropped with Changing Breezes in the Afternoon—Central Park and Out-of-Town Resorts Had Many Visitors.

With a temperature varying from 62° to 80°, New-Yorkers found yesterday a good day to be out of doors, and as a result the day seemed in many ways a Sunday in midsummer. The streets were crowded, the cars were crowded, the boats were crowded, and, if the fleet of excursion boats had been running, it is safe to assume that they, too, would have been crowded. Many crossed the bridge and Brooklyn ferries, bound for Coney Island and the attractions of Long Island. Staten Island was a favorite resort, and the Staten Island boats were heavily laden on each trip. Liberty Island was another objective point. Jersey, too, came in for its share, Hoboken being the destination of many thirsty individuals from the metropolis, while not a few sought resorts like Bayonne and the pleasant trolley rides over and beyond the Heights.

The annexed district and Washington Heights drew their full hot-day quota, and the elevated and trolley roads were taxed to their utmost capacity.

Bicyclers were, of course, out in force, and every available team was in demand.

Central Park was the favored resort of more people than have visited it since last Summer. It was estimated that in the course of the day 25,000 persons visited the menagerie alone. The smallness of the quarters for the animals and the lack of room for the people for whose amusement and instruction the menagerie is kept up were again plainly shown.

It was difficult to move about outside the buildings, and within, all those who sought to watch the animals were ordered to keep moving. Not even for a second was one permitted to stand, and having seen the animals on one side of an aisle it was necessary to pass out, go around the building, and re-enter as at first, and then pass along the opposite side without stopping.

The baby hippopotamus was the star attraction of the day. With its parents, it remained indoors yesterday, the old folks spending much of their time in the tank. The "hippos" did not monopolize attention, however. The eagles and others of the feathered kind, the deer, the bears, the alligators, the leopards, tigers, and lions, and, of course, the elephants received their share of appreciation from little folks and the big folks, too, and at one time in the afternoon there seemed to be not less than 10,000 persons in the neighborhood of the menagerie.

The great pleasure ground of the people was fully enjoyed. The drives, the bridle paths, the walks, and the Mall were used by thousands, while an army of children swarmed over the playgrounds.

The heat seemed not so intense as on some of the preceding days, when the mercury was no higher. There was a breath of cool air that came from the ocean during a portion of the day and made walking bearable, and there was a gray overcast that sombred the sun and tempered its heat.

A slight haze that had manifested itself thickened over the rivers late in the afternoon and contracted the range of vision, and the setting sun grew red, a portent of warmer weather, and finally dipped out of sight into a great cloud bank over the Jersey hills.

The Weather Bureau reports showed the thermometer at 3 A. M. to be 72°; at 6, 65°; at 9, 62°; at noon, 67°; at 4 P. M., 72°; at 6 P. M., 71°, and at 9 P. M., 76°. The average temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 o'clock last evening was 70°. The maximum temperature was shortly before 8 P. M., when it reached 80°.

The wind was from the east in the morning, and the humidity reached 83 per cent. During the afternoon and evening the wind was from the southwest, and, while the temperature was higher the humidity fell under the changed direction of the wind to 53 per cent. Thus, the effect of the increased heat was partially offset.

Philadelphia reported 92° maximum, Washington and Norfolk the same, while at Pittsburg the thermometer registered 84°, at Cincinnati 78°, Chicago 66°, St. Louis 74°, St. Paul 68°, Boston 72°, and Portland, Me., 56°. In the lower lake region it was comparatively cool, the mercury recording an average of 50°. There was a little rain at Boston, Washington, and in the lower lake region.

THE WARM WAVE IS BROKEN.

The Weather Bureau's Statement as to the Late Unpleasantness.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Weather Bureau furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

"The warm wave which has prevailed over the regions east of the Mississippi during the last week has been broken by a decided fall in temperature in the lake region and Ohio Valley to-day, the temperature having fallen from ten to thirty degrees in the last twenty-four hours in Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and in the States north of the Ohio River. The maximum temperatures in Eastern New-York and Southern New-England have been about 10° lower than yesterday. Unusually high temperature continues, however, in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, which will be followed on Monday in this section by about 10° fall in temperature.

"The hot spell began in the Missouri Valley on Thursday the 9th with temperatures 20° and over above the normal, and gradually overspread the central valleys by Saturday the 11th, and the Middle Atlantic States by Monday the 13th, in which regions the temperature has since remained almost continuously from 15° to 20° above the mean. Unusually high temperature also prevailed in New-England on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

"In New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake regions, maximum temperatures occurred on several days, exceeding any previously recorded temperature by the Weather Bureau during the second ten days of April. The following are the highest temperatures ever recorded by the Weather Bureau during the past twenty-five years for the second ten days in April, ranging from 3 to 10 degrees higher than any previously recorded for this period: Portland, Me., 78; Nantucket, Mass., 70; Albany, N. Y., 88; Green Bay, Wis., 84; Davenport, Iowa, 84; New-York City, 90; Philadelphia, 92; Washington City, 94; Norfolk, Va., 96; Chicago, 84; Detroit, 86; Cincinnati, 88; Indianapolis, 88; Parkersburg, West Va., 92; Pittsburg, 90; Boston, 84; Marquette, Mich., 70; Alpena, Mich., 78; and Charlotte, N. C., 94."

"BON VOYAGE" TO MISS WILLARD.

Distinguished Temperance Workers Bid Her Good-bye.

Chickering Hall was crowded last night on the occasion of the "bon voyage meeting," held under the auspices of the American Temperance Union, in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, the Assistant Secretary, who will leave for Europe on Wednesday.

There were devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. C. H. Mead, vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, Mrs. Emma Bourne, the Rev. C. H. Mead, Mrs. E. W. Greenwood, Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth, Mrs. J. C. Croly, William T. Wardwell, Bishop John P. Newman, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, Dr. D. H. Mann, Mrs. Margaret B. Ellis, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Mrs. E. Frances Lord, and Mrs. Emilie D. Martin.

To these Miss Willard and Miss Gordon made replies.

Among the espec

MANY ENJOY CLUB RUNS

THE FLIGHT OF CYCLISTS FROM THE CITY A GREAT MORNING SIGHT.

Coney Island a Favorite Point for the Sunday Pedalers—The Greenwich Wheelmen Go There, and So Do the Century Men, with a Large Party of Ladies—Capt. Batchelder Leads the Quills Across Staten Island.

The flight of the cyclists to the shore and country yesterday was like the hurried shifting of a great army. They made the avenues glitter with spinning wheels, and caused the laymen to wonder if the so-called craze would ever cease.

Lowering skies greeted the pedalers when the day was yet young; still they poured forth, eager for the fresher air and the changing scene without the pale of the greater city. Coney Island, with its "all-hot" men and sad sea waves, and the green-clad hills of Jersey drew thousands as if they were magnets held by invisible hands.

Perhaps the spot at the southern end of the famous cycle path was the more popular of the two. It seemed so, at any rate, for the crowds which flitted through Prospect Park headed for the sea apparently had no ending. Many club runs were held, and these undoubtedly were more numerous than on any other day this year.

Club parties from this city, Newark, Yonkers, Jersey City, and all points in Brooklyn were in the procession. They represented such organizations as the Amitys, Paramounts, South Brooklyns, Varuna Boat Club, Riverside Wheelmen, Asbury Park Wheelmen, Boston Cycling Club, Bushwicks, Kings Countys, Hudson Countys, and other leading clubs. Preparations for departure were making at the clubhouses along Bedford Avenue very early in the day, noticeably at the houses of the Long Island Wheelmen and the Kings County Wheelmen.

The Greenwich Wheelmen left their clubhouse in West Fourth Street, this city, rather early, and repaired to the island thirty-odd strong. They rode down by the way of Prospect Park and the cycle path, and the boys claimed the run and the weather just right for the sport. Some of those who rode in the Greenwich party were Oscar Hedstrom, W. H. Owen, S. J. Neil, Charles Oldenstadt, N. Lipman, Albert Levy, C. A. Windolph, C. S. Heversham, N. Koehler, Adolph Stahl, "Ed" Olt, Christian Faulhaber, V. Boers, S. Slipman, Robert Miller, "Chris" Lampe, J. E. Souder, W. A. Wheelpley, A. Motzger, John Adatte, G. Lippman, Albert Green, C. H. Gardner, Albert Adatte, J. S. Donohoe, John Korzendorfer, "Sam" Levy, and Oscar Babcock.

Surf Avenue, Coney Island, was patroled by a bicycle "cop," and he had his hands full in covering the territory, which fairly swarmed with wheelmen.

The cycle path had its constant stream to and from the island throughout the day. The several roads branching from the path served as outlets for a traffic which grows wonderfully, and Eighteenth Street is not the least of these popular routes. The roadway is a splendid one, and leads to Bensonhurst and Gath Beach.

The Century Wheelmen of New-York were out in larger numbers than any of the other organizations noticed, there being sixty-two riders of both sexes. This was the first of the "ladies' runs" which this club proposes to give once a month throughout the season. The destination of the party was Coney Island. Another large party visiting the same place was composed of members of the Mount Vernon Wheelmen. The Concord Wheelmen of Brooklyn also took a trip to the island.

The Boulevard in this city between the hours of 11 and 4 showed the result of the exodus of riders. There were many pedaling there, to be sure, but apparently not one-tenth as many as on the Sunday previous, when the club runs had not set in in earnest.

The places visited by the leading clubs included every resort worth speaking about. For instance, the Harlem Wheelmen went to City Island; Quill Club Wheelmen to Elizabeth, via Tottenville, with Capt. Batchelder showing the way; New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen to Travers Island; Excelsior Cycle Club to Bayonne; Yorkville Wheelmen to Tarrytown; Cycle Touring Club to Far Rockaway; New-York Tourist Wheelmen to Bayonne; Select Cycle Club to Yonkers; Manhattan Bicycle Club to Yonkers; Xavier Athletic Club Wheelmen to Tottenville; Long Island Wheelmen to Freeport, and the Metropolis Wheelmen to Passaic Falls.

STARBUCK WILL COMPETE.

The "Pro" Now in Training at Lewisburg for the Holbrook Handicap.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Holbrook tennile handicap road races to be held on Saturday, May 16, are attracting a good deal of attention from riders in both classes throughout this section of the country. There will be ten money prizes for the professionals, that for the winner being $25, and for the man who makes the fastest time $20.

Starbuck and Bartholomew, two of the cash riders who were such favorites hereabout last Summer, were in town during the week, and both expressed it as their intention to compete. They are now training at Lewisburg, Penn., and Starbuck says that he is in much better condition than he was this time last year. He expects to start from scratch and win both the race and the time prize.

For amateurs there will be twenty-five prizes, which will consist of a number of articles, the list being headed by a one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

The great event of the day will be the race between triplets. This has been practically arranged now. The Mershon brothers, who have a triplet of their own, make, have challenged Joseph Holbrook, the manager of the races, for a contest on the one he made, and the result will be watched with interest.

To Arrange Cycle Races.

The Race Meet Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen will have a meeting at the clubhouse this evening. It is the intention of the committee to have a conference every Monday evening until after the meet, which is scheduled for Saturday, June 27. The officers of the committee are Frank W. Sheldon, Chairman; E. Palmer, Vice Chairman; Hugo Wundram, Treasurer, and A. R. Gardiner, Secretary. The following sub-committees have also been appointed to aid in the management of the meet:

Race Meet Officials—G. A. Needham, Chairman; Kay and Sheldon. Auditing—E. Palmer, Chairman; Nay and Needham. Entries and Events—G. A. Needham, Chairman; Relyea, Burt, and Gardner. Tickets—H. Wundram, Chairman; Burt and Sheldon. Printing—W. E. Miller, Chairman; Burt, Martin, and Sheldon. Press—H. Wundram, Chairman; Martin and Sheldon. Prizes—The Race Meet Committee. Race Track—W. H. Kay, Chairman; Perham, Burt, and Sheldon. Programme—L. P. Perham, Chairman; Palmer, Martin, Miller, and Sheldon.

Manhattan Bicycle Club Items.

President Nason of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has appointed standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows: Membership—Betts, Chairman; Pelin and McFarland. Auditing—Pelin, Chairman; Post and Ausbuettel. House—Joseph Oatman, Chairman; Jacobs, Kimmerie, King, McFarland, Dougherty, and Ausbuettel.

The road officers will "survey" the double century course on May 23 and 24. All members who are ambitious to see how it feels to attempt riding 200 miles within twenty-four hours are invited to join them.

The following club runs are announced: April 26, Plainfield, N. J, meet 8:30 A. M.; May 3, Rye Beach, N. Y., meet 8 A. M. sharp; May 10, Huguenot, S. I., meet 9 A. M. Evening runs every Thursday, 8 P. M.

Vassar Girls Go Awheeling.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 19.—On every pleasant Saturday fully 200 Vassar girls come in from the college to ride their wheels on the paved streets. Most of them wear short skirts and leggins, and they present a very attractive appearance. Mr. Carman of the Poughkeepsie Cab Company says more wheels have gone to the college this year than he ever noticed before. The craze is making so many converts that the college authorities are talking of putting up a building specially to store wheels in.

Newark Turner Cyclers' Election.

NEWARK, April 19.—The Newark Turner Cyclers elected the following officers at their annual meeting on Saturday evening: President—Frederick Schnellbacher; Vice President—Conrad Schneider, Jr.; Secretary—Emil Rust; Treasurer—Hugo Witte; Captain—Ernest Breining; Lieutenant—L. Luckemeler; Bugler—A. Dick; Color Bearer—George Wolf.

A Medal for the "Scorchers."

One of the most novel features of the coming century runs will undoubtedly be the racing division of the Twenty-second Regiment Cyclers' "hundred" on Sunday, May 3. To the man in this division who first arrives in Patchogue (about fifty miles) a handsome gold record medal will be presented. It is expected that this innovation will result in some lively scorching, as in this city and Brooklyn there are numerous riders who think that in a race like this their chance of winning is second to none. The committee will endeavor to also look after the interests of the slow division, and give those looking forward to an easy and enjoyable run every chance of finishing, thereby entitling them to a handsome silver souvenir medal.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Arthur Aten won the two-mile handicap race at the Cycle Club's entertainment in Brooklyn on Saturday from scratch in 5:31. This is the best time ever made at the distance in the armory building. Among the members of the club who enjoyed the music ride were Miss Gwendolyn Burris, Mr. Peters, George K. Jarvie, Jr., Miss Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barnes, "Fred" Morse, J. J. Turner, H. D. Turner, E. J. Scrymser, F. W. Blossom, Miss Juliette Atkinson, Dr. Frazer, Frank Morse, Miss N. Jarvie, the Misses Thornton, Miss Gilberson, and Miss Lewis.

—Martin, who is quite well known to patrons of six-day races in this country, has been very successful on the path in Australia. He has been winning from the best men in that far-off country—Harris, Pither, and Parsons—putting America very much to the front in the matter of racing.

—It is now a misdemeanor to throw upon a public road tacks, glass, or any sharp substance likely to injure the tires of bicycles. Gov. Morton has signed the bill making this so, and the wheelmen are gratified.

—Pontecchi, the Italian crack, glories in an old riding shirt which the great "Zim" gave him when last in that country. He appears in it in every race, believing it brings him luck.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have a regular meeting at its quarters in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, this evening.

—The track at Milan, on which the Eck string of racers is now training, is 600 meters in circumference and built of cement.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company H Breaks the Record in the Smith Trophy Match.

In addition to winning first honors in the Smith Trophy Match shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening, the team representing Company H broke all previous records in competition for this prize by getting a score of 650. Company C and Company F got 631 and 619, respectively, and they, too, topped the record, which was 598, made in 1894 by Company D.

Teams of twenty-four from each company compete for the trophy, shooting in squads of six. Each man has seven shots standing, firing at the word of command. A time limit of thirty minutes is set for each team. Shots fired previous to the word of command are penalized five points each, the shots to count in any case.

The trophy was presented by Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, and it will become the property of the company winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. Company D won it in 1894, and last season it went to Company F. The individual scores of the winning team on Saturday were as follows:

SMITH TROPHY MATCH—COMPANY H.

Private G. S. McAlpin	33
Private S. W. Ford	30
Sergt. A. Davidson	24
Lieut. J. B. Holland	26
Sergt. James Wotherspoon	30
Private M. B. Atkinson	28
Private H. Bull	23
Private A. E. Drake	26
Private F. A. Rooke	24
Private A. R. Angel	26
Private J. A. Kell	26
Private G. F. Pelham	24
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	24
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	33
Private H. C. Dean	31
Private K. Miller	31
Private W. C. Morrill	26
Corp. W. Bloomfield	26
Private A. W. Stout	26
Corp. A. M. Pressinger	24
Private G. R. Martin	29
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	28
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	26
Corp. R. M. Kalloch	30
Total	650

The scores made by the other teams were as follows: Company C, 631; Company F, 619; Company B, 595; Company K, 591; Company I, 581; Company A, 571; Company G, 569; Company D, 563, and Company E, 474.

The armory shooting season will close next Saturday, with the Six Prize Match.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS.

Association Grounds at Mott Haven Will Be Opened April 25.

The spacious grounds of the Young Men's Christian Association at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Harlem River will be opened to the athletes of the organization on April 25. There are accommodations for track athletic teams, baseball players, wielders of the tennis racquet, and for the lacrosse men. On the other side of the river is the association boathouse.

This year the boathouse will be in charge of Gus Siegel, for a long time a member of the East Eighty-sixth Street Branch. Siegel is very popular among the members, and the rowing interests of the association are safe in his hands. Siegel will be at the boathouse on April 25, and from then until the end of the Summer will be kept busy supplying the members with rowing facilities. He will also look after the training of the crews for the Young Men's Christian Association and other Harlem River regattas.

The athletic department of the association is in new hands this year, and separate committees are looking after the various sections. There is a special committee on athletics, one on gymnasiums, another to look after the Mott Haven grounds, and the fourth to manage the affairs of the boathouse. The committees are appointed by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the association.

The indoor athletic meet planned for April 30 at the Lenox Lyceum has been declared off. The lateness of the season is the reason given.

The members of the Harlem Branch, of which Dr. J. Gardner Smith is the physical director, will hold a gymnastic contest on May 11. The advanced and elementary classes will participate. The work cut out for the advanced gymnasts consists of competitive exercises on the horse, horizontal and parallel bars, free exercises, bell-bar drill, fence vault, running high jump, and the pole vault. That for the "elementaries" consists of the foregoing events, with the exception of the last two. Gold medals will be awarded to all advanced men who score over 750 points, silver medals to those who score over 660 points, and bronze medals to those scoring over 600 points. In the elementary classes, gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to the men scoring, respectively, 550, 500, and 450 points.

In addition to the contests there will be wrestling, club swinging, pyramid building, and a bicycle race on a double bicycle machine. The affair, in fact, is held in order to enable the branch to purchase one of these racing machines. A boys' exhibition and contest will be held on May 25.

The East Eighty-sixth Street Branch is laboring under difficulties since its old building was burned. The branch is now situated at 312 East Eighty-sixth Street, but owing to cramped quarters, the gymnastic and athletic work is now carried on in a gymnasium at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue. The gymnasium will be open until June 1. The branch may organize a baseball team this Spring.

Decoration Day will be observed by the branches of the association by a "union outing" to Lake Mahopac. Athletic contests for prizes will be the order of the day. Every branch in this city is expected to take part.

Rutgers Baseball Schedule.

The baseball season for Rutgers has been announced as follows: April 15, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; April 18, Y. M. C. I. A., at New-Brunswick; April 21, Trinity, at New-Brunswick; April 25, West Point, at West Point; May 2, Seton Hall, at South Orange; May 8, Union, at New-Brunswick; May 11, Manhattan, at New-York; May 18, New-York University, at New-Brunswick; May 23, Urinus, at Collegeville, Penn.; May 27, New-York University, at University Heights, New-York; May 30, Montclair Athletic Club, at Montclair; June 6, Union, at Schenectady, N. Y.; June 13, Johns Hopkins, at New-Brunswick.

Athletics at St. Johns.

Pennsylvania State College plays the Fordhams at baseball, at Fordham, to-morrow. The visiting team is one of the strongest, and the Fordham team is playing rapid ball, so this game ought to be an exciting one. The team that is to represent Fordham in the relay at Pennsylvania is doing very well. It is matched against Johns Hopkins and City College.

City College Games.

It has been decided to hold the Spring games of the City College at Berkeley Oval on May 9. The events will be 100-yard dash, 220, 440, and 880 yard runs, one-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, and two-mile bicycle race. There will also probably be a half-mile run, open to all.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew, and the Boot

Were old-fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles, and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach, and nerve complaints.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

MANY OARSMEN OUT FOR PRACTICE OR ON PLEASURE BENT.

All the Boat Clubs Represented on the Rivers—Crews Being Made Up for the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day Took Practice Spins—Some of the Men Who Will Take Part in the Big Aquatic Contest.

Everybody who could borrow a boat or the price was on the Harlem yesterday. The amateur oarsmen who make their headquarters along the banks of the river were, of course, out in force. From early morning until sundown the river was crowded with dainty shells, the heavier, but none the less graceful, barges, sculls, and gigs of every description, and last, but not least, by the ordinary rowboat manned by the sturdy youth of the city and steered by the early edition of the Summer girl.

All were on pleasure bent, including the clubmen who make a business of their sport by training for the big regattas. In and about the clubhouses was every evidence of activity and prosperity.

The Wyanoke oarsmen wore a decidedly prosperous air as they recounted how their fair of a week ago netted them something like $1,600—enough to keep the high tide from flowing in through the door for many a day.

Many of the clubs had out crews who are in training for the Decoration Day regatta on the Harlem, and not a little interest was taken in the work done by these oarsmen.

The Bohemians had out both their senior and junior eights. The men were in the positions in which they will very likely row on Decoration Day. Neither crew worked entirely in a satisfactory manner, but there was none to complain at this early stage of the game. The crews gave ample evidence of their ability to row well. The junior eight was made up of Forst, bow; Sibal, No. 2; Zonners, No. 3; Vancura, No. 4; Budrie, No. 5; Jelinck, No. 6; Zakiadnie, No. 7; Pachr, stroke, and Bend, coxswain. In the senior crew were V. Chrastil, bow; C. Novotny, No. 2; F. Zelezny, No. 3; V. Zadman, No. 4; K. Mavonsek, No. 5; J. Behensky, No. 6; T. Boloklavek, No. 7; T. Kondelska, stroke, and T. Tesar, coxswain. The club's senior four—J. Behensky, bow; V. Chrastil, No. 2; T. Boloklavek, No. 3, and T. Kondelka, stroke—were out, and gave a good account of themselves. The Bohemians are looking forward to their picnic, which will be held at Brunner's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Morrisania, on June 6.

Very little rowing was done by the members of the Harlem Rowing Club yesterday. President Pilkington was busily engaged in directing the oarsmen how to raise their clubhouse by placing logs under it. He was assisted by Capt. Naegle. The club will enter a senior single, a senior double, a senior four, and a light-weight double in the Harlem regatta. Next Sunday the men will get down to work in earnest.

The Metropolitans' clubhouse was occupied by a lively lot of oarsmen all the day. In the senior four-oared gig were Capt. Mahony, bow; Frank Ellis, No. 2; James H. Hughes, No. 3; William Grant, stroke, and Ralph Irwin, coxswain. The club had out a first-rate intermediate four-oared gig crew, as follows: Frank Morrison, bow; John O'Reagen, No. 2; James Hughes, No. 3; T. Barkenter, stroke, and Ralph Irwin, coxswain. The senior four-oared shell contained crack oarsmen, in the persons of E. Atherton, bow; G. W. Russell, No. 2; Joseph Conlin, No. 3; J. P. Binzew, stroke. That is the official make up of the crew for the Memorial Day regatta. A possible change in positions may place Russell at stroke and Binzen at No. 2. Frank Ellis may enter for the junior singles in the coming regatta. The Mets may also be represented in the regatta, in the light-weight doubles, by George Johnston and William Mahony.

An excellent day's practice was obtained by the Nassau oarsmen. Their junior eight was out in the morning, the men rowing in the following positions: F. Sheny, bow; W. B. Mable, No. 2; J. W. Clearman, No. 3; "Ed" Nagan, No. 4; S. Hodge, No. 5; H. Clearman, No. 6; L. N. Mackey, No. 7; H. W. Walker, stroke, and George Wieman, coxswain. The Nassaus will have Walter Abbott as their representative in the intermediate singles at the Decoration Day regatta. They may also have an entry in the senior doubles. Several candidates are now in training for this event. Two new single and one double gig have been added to the Nassaus' stock of boats. The gigs are the work of J. H. Smith, keeper of the clubhouse.

The Crescent Rowing Club was represented on the river yesterday by an eight-oared barge. The candidates for the Crescents' junior four-oared gig reported to Capt. John J. McKeon in the morning. The Captain hopes to turn out a very creditable four.

A fine new four-oared gig was launched yesterday by the Wyanoke Boat Club. The boat is very light. None of the candidates for seats in it has been selected as yet. Capt. Smith, however, has chosen the men who will row in the four-oared shell. They are Barry, stroke; Marsh, No. 3; Rooney, No. 2, and Walker, bow. Marsh and Cragle will be the Wyanoke's representatives in the junior doubles. Over twenty crews started out from the Wyanoke Clubhouse, and, according to Capt. Smith, it was "a great old day" for the club members.

W. Tiernhart will carry the Friendship Boat Club's colors in the singles at the regatta. In the double sculls, the club will be represented by Capt. Naegle and Aubert. The club has entered a pair-oared gig for the regatta, the crew of which consists of C. Brown and W. Pritchard, and Luke Lackey, coxswain. The Friendship's four-oared barge was on the river, and was manned by C. Jarchow, W. Brown, J. Morrisey, F. McKee, and C. Aubert, coxswain. The Unions have gone back to their old colors in the color line. Last Summer they wore the white shirt, with a red U on the front. At the annual Spring meeting of the club, held yesterday, it was decided to banish the white for the black, and now again the Union's colors are black, with the red. The meeting was very well attended. On the water yesterday the oarsmen of the club were out in force. Both the junior and senior eights rowed during the course of the day, and in the morning the junior four-oared gig was manned by the men who will do their best for the club in the approaching regatta. Doty rowed bow, Kemp No. 2, Van der Voort No. 3, and Riley stroke. The crew is quite heavy, averaging 156 pounds. The club will enter two crews in the doubles. One will be made up of Wolf and Douglas.

With Sim Hammond as coxswain, the Nonpareils' four-oared barge made the first trip of the season to College Point. Many of the Nonpareil oarsmen were out, and visited familiar points along the river. A popular rendezvous was at One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on the Mott Haven side, where the club's janitor, Jacob Kohlman, has his boathouse. The eight-oared shell went up the river, as did several doubles and a quartet of singles. The club will enter a junior four-oared gig in the intermediate class in the regatta.

The Columbia College 'Varsity crew left the Nonpareil Clubhouse on Saturday, and the freshman crew leaves to-day. The collegians will occupy their new boathouse from now on. The 'Varsity crew averages 177 pounds. Old oarsmen said yesterday that it was a very likely looking crew.

The Dauntless Club's junior four in the regatta will be Knipe, Holman, Kafka, Dwyer, and Elkins coxswain. In what positions the men will row has not yet been determined. An attempt will be made by the Dauntless oarsmen to organize a junior eight. Their eight-oared barge was rowed to the Hudson yesterday, Instone and Hammerslag in command. In the barge were three prominent members of the Harlem Wheelmen—Messrs. Cornell, Duval, and Westlake. Unfortunately for Dauntless hopes, Shay cannot get his new shell until June, and so the club will be unrepresented in the singles in the regatta on May 30.

The Naval Reserve men rowed four miles from the Dauntless Clubhouse in their cutter. The amateur sailors are practicing for a race, which has been arranged for May 2, at Annapolis, with Uncle Sam's students. The Reserve crew is being coached by Lieut. Staton.

Harry Vought, Sam Phillips, and John Dempsey, three Atalanta men, were out in single sculls yesterday. Two single scullers will row for the Atalanta Club at the Harlem regatta. The Atlanta's junior four-oared gig was out both morning and afternoon. The men rowed as follows: Gray, bow; Starr, No. 2; Stockholm, No. 3; Reid, stroke, and Meyer, coxswain. In the afternoon, Brennan took Meyer's place as coxswain. On Thursday candidates will start in training for a senior four-oared gig, to be rowed in the Harlem regatta.

A dozen single and double gigs were in use almost all the day by the Lone Star oarsmen. The club's four-oared barge was out, and the junior four was out twice. It was said yesterday that the Lone Star would shine in the Harlem regatta in these events: Junior singles and doubles, light-weight doubles, junior four-oared shells, and probably in the event for intermediate four-oared gigs.

The Empire Boat Club will start to raise their clubhouse during the coming week. Late yesterday afternoon a deal was made whereby the spars in the possession of the Empires for $100. At present at high tide the Empire clubhouse is very nearly half way under water.

HEMPSTEAD BAY YACHT CLUB.

A Prosperous Organization on the South Shore of Long Island.

LONG BEACH, L. I., April 19.—No yacht club of the south side of Long Island gives more evidence of prosperity than the Hempstead Bay Club. It has a large, active membership, and its colors are seen at regattas and yachting stations everywhere. Although, by reason of their many shallows and bars, Hempstead and Great South Bays are not equal for yachting purposes to the Sound and its many harbors, the Hempstead Bay Club has become one of the leading and influential yachting organizations of the metropolitan district.

The club was organized in 1890. Its charter members were William E. Clowes, Bergen R. Carman, Alanson Abrams, Frank Place, Carman R. Lush, Isaac N. Carman, Seaman L. Pettit, Charles H. Southard, Thomas D. Smith, and John S. Snedeker.

The clubhouse is situated on Elder Island, about one and a half miles east of Long Beach. Elder Island is near the mouth of Jones's Inlet, which has been the scene during the past ten years of many fatal wrecks. The clubhouse commands an excellent view for miles, of both the Great South Bay and the ocean, the latter being separated from the clubhouse only by a long, narrow sandbar, which at high tide is but a few feet above the breakers.

During the past year extensive improvements have been made to the clubhouse. Among them are four bedrooms, a kitchen, a ladies' reading room, sitting room, and dining room. Large verandas have also been added, and also many plank walks and floats. The yacht club's fleet consists of the following yachts and launches:

YACHTS.

	Length. Ft.	In.
Eleanor, William P. Miller	32	.
Caribel, H. R. Smith	32	.
Henrietta, Seaman L. Pettit	31	7
Windward, William Plyer	31	4
Mystery, John S. Snedeker	30	..
Brooklyn, Thomas Martin	28	..
Hunter, I. N. Carman	27	..
Cricket, the Rev. K. P. Ketcham	27	..
Mayflower, Joshua W. Barnum	26	..
Jeanette, Bergen R. Carman	26	..
Katie L., H. T. Denton	26	..
Beatrix, C. H. Southard	26	..
Rover, Frank Place	26	..
Rover, S. R. Smith	25	..
Unita, G. A. Wilson	24	10
Carrie W., Floyd Weeks	24	..
Bess, Bergen R. Carman	24	..
Katie C., John H. Carl	23	7
Tom-Boy, Fred C. Southard	23	6
Winonah, Carman R. Lush	21	6
Fleet Wing, George Lowder	20	11
New-York, Thomas Martin	19	10
Dream, E. T. Southard	19	..
Elsie, Bergen R. Carman	17	..
Maggie, W. E. Clowes	17	..
Mischief, Herbert Carman	15	..
John L., Charles E. Patterson	15	..
Addie, Richard Carman	14	..
Americe, Charles H. Southard	.	..

LAUNCHES.

Francis, T. A. Carman	26	..
Kelpie, Abner K. Bedell	25	..
Ophelia, A. Imring	25	..
Marguerite, F. Ingraham	25	..
Carrie, T. D. Smith	25	..
Merrimac, T. and J. Seaman	21	..
Sea Gull, T. G. Knight	20	..
Calipo, J. Brouwer	18	..
—, A. M. Onderdonk	17	..

There are seventy-five members in the club. The officers are as follows: Commodore—Charles H. Southard; Vice Commodore—John H. Carl; Rear Commodore—Floyd Weeks; Measurer—Thomas D. Smith; Secretary—I. W. Williams; Treasurer—Frank Place; Board of Governors—C. H. Southard, John H. Carl, Frank Place, Seaman L. Pettit, Thomas Martin, William E. Clowes, Bergen R. Carman, Floyd Weeks, Thomas D. Smith, and Jacob Brouwer; Committee on Membership—Isaac N. Carman, Frederick Southard, and I. W. Ketcham; Committee on Auditing—William E. Clowes, Seaman L. Pettit, and Bergen R. Carman; Regatta Committee—J. W. Glover and Thomas V. Smith; House Committee—Carman R. Lush, August Imring, and E. T. Southard; Fleet Captain—William E. Clowes.

MAKING READY THE YACHTS.

Fast Fliers Will Soon Go into Commission at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, April 19.—The yachting season promises to be a lively one in this section, and a score or more of steam and sail craft which have wintered here are being put in readiness for cruising. C. L. Hubbard's steamer Kalolah, New-York Yacht Club, will probably be the first to go into commission. She has been fitting for a few weeks, and will probably hoist her owner's pennant on the first day of May. Mr. Hubbard's private flag has heretofore been distinguished by the letter K. It will hereafter be H.

C. H. Osgood's steamer Narwhal, New-York Yacht Club, has been hauled from her Winter quarters to Drummond's, where her boilers and engine are being overhauled preparatory to beginning the season. It will be nearly the 1st of June before she goes into commission. Capt. Earl has had the crew of F. L. Osgood's steamer Fedalma at work on that boat for a fortnight. She has been taken to Norwich, where she will fit out and begin her season early.

Schooner yacht Shamrock, Mr. Willard Ward, New-York Yacht Club, is being overhauled in Shaw's Cove under the direction of Capt. Allen, her sailing master in years past. She will go into commission about May 20.

Steamer Narada, New-York Yacht Club, formerly A. J. Drexel's Marguerita, is in the harbor overhauling. Capt. Dudley Brand, who was her sailing master last season when the Marguerita was on her European voyage, will command her again this year. She will go into commission at Norfolk May 25.

Sloop Huron, Larchmont Yacht Club, Mr. E. S. Hatch, is being made ready for commission at Boland's. Capt. Beebe, her sailing master, is aboard to overlook the work. It is announced here that F. C. Fowler has sold his cutter Zuleika, New-York Yacht Club, to Mr. Winthrop Thayer of Boston. The steamer Huntress, Prof. Fowler's new yacht, will go into commission Monday next.

Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner Montauk has a gang of men at work on her, and Capt. Thompson expects her to go into commission about mid-May. Mr. James Pendleton of Stonington has purchased the sloop Marguerite, for many years one of the crack boats of the New-Haven Club, and she will hereafter hail from Stonington and will go into commission early in the season. C. J. Kimberly of New-Haven had the Marguerite built at Branford, but for ten years she has been owned by C. M. Peck of New-Haven.

Col. A. C. Tyler's fin keel Drusilla, New-Haven Yacht Club, will be early in commission, and will be entered in races for her class as they occur. Bailey is making sails for Dr. Seneca Powell's big cabin cat, The Loafer, one of the oldest boats of her class hereabout. The Powells will reside at Fort Griswold again during the Summer.

Schooner Lotus, New-York Yacht Club, John H. Cole, is at Morgan's yard, where she is undergoing extensive alterations. She was hauled out last Fall and has since then been on "skids." William A. Slater will not have his steam yacht Eleanor in commission this season. She is for charter, but if she is not leased, she will lie in Cow Bay, L. I., opposite the residence of Capt. Scott, who recently returned from a Mediterranean cruise with her.

Capt. W. E. Withey does not anticipate that David Dows, Jr.'s, new steamer will be ready for commission until late in June. She is expected to be a fine boat.

Seawanhaka's Mess Dinner.

A mess dinner will be given at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, Thursday evening, April 30, by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. William P. Stephens will give a short talk on "Half-Raters" during the evening.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis.....1 0 1 0 1 0 4 5 ..—10
Chicago.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; Parker and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .....2 4 0 1 1 0 0 2 2—12
Louisville .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Louisville, 10. Errors Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Rhines and Vaughn; Cunningham, Frazer, and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Washington	2	1	.667
Pittsburg	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
New-York	1	2	.333
Boston	1	2	.333
Baltimore	1	2	.333
Louisville	1	3	.250

Lacrosse at Stevens.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 19.—The schedule for the lacrosse team of Stevens Institute is: April 22, Stevens versus College City of New-York, at Hoboken; April 25, Stevens versus Princeton, at Hoboken; April 27, Stevens versus College City of New-York, at Hoboken; May 2, Stevens versus Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge; May 6, Stevens vs. College City of New-York, at Hoboken; May 9, Stevens vs. Johns Hopkins University, at Hoboken; May 15, Stevens versus Harvard, at Hoboken; May 23, Stevens versus Lehigh, at South Bethlehem. The games with Lehigh and Johns Hopkins are championship games in the intercollegiate lacrosse series.

The men who are trying for the 'Varsity team have been working at the athletic grounds during the Easter holidays, and are now at work under a new trainer, Mr. Park.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Club was held Wednesday, at which the following officers were elected to serve the rest of the year: President—Percy Litchfield, '97; Vice President—Milton Ruggles, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—Rossiter Scott, '98; Members of the Executive Committee—Steinbrugge, '97; Buckley, '98, and Decker, '99. It was determined to have a tournament as soon as the courts could be got in condition.

Harry Wright Monument Fund.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—President Brush, as Treasurer of the Harry Wright Monument Fund, reports the following receipts to date: James O'Rourke, Bridgeport, Conn., $10, game between Bridgeport and New-Haven at latter place; James Manning, Kansas City, $99.75, between Kansas City and Chicago; Andrew Freedman, New-York, $325, between New-York and Metropolitans; Indianapolis and Pittsburg, at Indianapolis, $254.75. Total, $689.50.

Sometimes Statesmen Learn.

From The Boston Herald.

The effort made in Chicago to show that Secretary Carlisle had changed his mind on the silver question appears to have been successful. It can be easily demonstrated, also, that he has come to believe that the telephone and telegraph are better than the mail, and that electricity is an improvement on the stage coach. The world moves, and statesmen move along with it—sometimes.

BICYCLES.

Spalding Front Forks

In the Spalding front fork the same tubular construction will be noticed that is followed so closely in the frame. It is of symmetrical appearance, and its elements of strength are apparent; fork-sides of large section and heavy gauge, reinforced at both ends, combined with its tubular fork crown, making it absolutely reliable under all conditions.

A new method of attaching the steering post to the fork crown improves appearance and adds greatly to the strength.

Many other fine points about a Spalding that can easily be explained.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
126, 128, 130 NASSAU ST.
Uptown Depot:
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO.
29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Pierce Cycles
The Tried and True Kind.
14 SIZES.
$75 and $100.
LADIES' SALESROOMS
At all our stores we have special salesrooms for ladies, where we invite inspection of the
PIERCE LADIES' WHEELS.
They attract the most fastidious. Designed to facilitate mounting and dismounting, and afford a most graceful riding position.
GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., MFRS.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)
New-York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Up-town Store, Broadway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

The Rug War.
Extract from a letter signed by W. & J. Sloane, Arnold, Constable & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., Lord & Taylor, Jos. Wild & Co. and Van Gaasbeek & Arkell with reference to our Rug Auctions:
"This evil has grown to alarming proportions." "And unless immediately checked will make it impossible for regular dealers to profitably carry a stock of Oriental Rugs, and compel them to abolish this department of their business."

The Rug Auction.
Continues notwithstanding at Two P. M. Today and all the week.
Buyers of Oriental Rugs and Carpets are simply having it all their own way and the goods are going off right merrily "profitably" or otherwise, and we'll "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."
DAVID LINDENBORN,
Auctioneer,
20th St., B'way to Fifth Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.
The Rug War.
And after this it came to pass that David sm

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Continued from Page 6.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman of refinement, and experienced in housekeeping and sewing, in small family where few servants are kept; pleasant home preferred to large compensation; reference; city or country. Competent, 270 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman; will take care of private houses for sale for her rent, where small family adults could live; references from owners. Reliable People, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined North German woman of middle age as managing housekeeper in widower's family, where servant is kept; highest reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 210 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with daughter, as working housekeeper; references. M. C., 322 6th Av.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in care of first-class family; city and Summer residences; charge of servants, marketing, shopping; position on or before May 1; best testimonials. Advertiser, 253 West 72d St., or call Monday, between 3 and 5.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable elderly woman to do light housework or wait on an invalid; is a good sewer; would prefer a pleasant home to salary. Mrs. Thomas, 253 East 109th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. 159 East 33d St., second floor, front; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family. Call at her sister's employer's, 61 East 78th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, to do general housework in small family; best city reference. 221 East 28th St.; ring McGarry's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady recommends her courier lady's maid to go to Europe; speaks four languages; knows all her duties; good sailor; one year and a half best references from present employer. Mrs. L. Crechet; apply after Thursday, at Murray Hill Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant hairdresser and dressmaker to travel; excellent packer; middle-aged woman; best city references. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 40 West 35th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined English Protestant to one lady; travel or otherwise; excellent hairdresser, seamstress, packer, traveler, sailor; highest of references. F. S., 86 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thorough, competent, reliable French maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, traveler; highest references. 134 West 29th St. Allon.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands all the duties connected with a good hairdresser and packer; country or travel; city reference. 316 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; competent in her duties and fine sewer; first-class city reference. Martha, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. I. W., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; understanding very well her duties; best references. Coelos, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 105 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly first-class and competent; city references. H. G. P., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French and German; good seamstress. The Plaza, Room 323.

MAID.—By a Swiss girl, speaking German, French, Italian, and English, and understanding dressmaking, as maid and seamstress or as nurse to one child; no objection to light chamberwork or to traveling; best of city references. Muller, 260 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; understands duties of maid; good sailor; first-class reference from present employer. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; speaks French and English; no objection to going abroad; good sailor; accustomed to traveling; highest personal references. M. G., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid who thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 11 o'clock, at 27 East 36th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find situation for her maid, whom she can highly recommend, good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser. Call two days, from 10 to 12, or 4 to 6, Mrs. R., 121 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a refined young English person, lately landed, as maid to young lady or nurse to grown child; understands dressmaking; reference. Competent, Box 309 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid and seamstress; will go lady or strong children, or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 331 Madison Av., near 43d St.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl to a lady or growing children; good seamstress; understands her duties; city reference. L. L., care of Mrs. Robson, 317 West 54th St.

MAID.—By a French dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly; as maid to go to Europe; speaks English and German. Victorlene, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children or assist in any way with family going to England or Ireland; very good sailor; perfect references. E. R., 110 East 66th St.

MAID.—By young girl as maid or nurse to young children; good sewer; city or country; good city reference. D. L., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—English Protestant, or nurse for grown children; good reference; willing to make herself useful. E. R., 110 East 66th St.

MAID.—By a reliable young woman as maid and seamstress, or to growing children; best city reference. 37 West 49th St.

MAID.—A well-recommended Scotch maid will give her services in crossing for passage paid. S. J., care of Miss Murray, 904 6th Av.

MAID.—By a well-recommended Scotch maid, will give her services in crossing for passage paid. S. J., care of Miss Murray, 904 6th Av.

MAID.—Must be willing to travel abroad. G. K., Advertisement Office, 990 6th Av.

SWEDISH MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid or care for growing children; first-class seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 206 West 17th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place competent girls; ten years' experience. Can be seen between 10 and 12, Monday and Tuesday morning, at 30 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; best city reference. 306 East 32d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in private family; first-class laundress and chambermaid; is also a good washer; no cards. Call, Monday, 568 10th Av.; good reference.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city references. 222 West 27th St., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress. Present employer's, 272 Madison Av.; call Monday and Tuesday; no cards answered.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; first-class city references; present employer can be seen when suited; no objections to the country. Address, by letter, K. K., 4 West 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25. At present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 18 East 54th St., from 10 A. M. to 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; by day; washing and ironing. 338 East 36th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; also take care of city house; three years' references. McKinnon, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; city or country. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city references. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 24 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; city or country; personal reference. 402 West 44th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By North German girl; care of children or baby with bottle; good sewer; good reference. 236 East 80th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a Scotch Protestant child's nurse, very capable, and can be highly recommended; call Monday, 422 Madison Av., between 10 and 11:30.

INFANT'S NURSE.—English; experienced; disengaged on the 1st; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; references excellent. English, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a North German girl as nurse to a young infant; thoroughly competent to take full charge of a bottle baby; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman as nurse to baby or grown children in American family; highest city reference. 115 West 5th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to baby or grown children in American family; highest city reference. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. 126 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; understands entire care from birth; best reference; seen two days. 67 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to take care of lady, gentleman, or child; or as housekeeper; gives massage, &c. 309 West 50th St.

NURSE.—Ten months' hospital experience; as attendant on invalid; small salary. M., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant nurse; three years' personal reference. Apply, Monday, 511 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged widow as nurse; city references. Elliott, 1,611 East End Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth, or as maid to growing children; devoted in her duties; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family personal references. Well Educated, Box 301 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North German, from Hanover, as nurse to children from three years on, or maid to young ladies; understands kindergarten; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. D. F., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American person as nurse for infant or growing children; neat, competent, and reliable; good seamstress; wages, $20 to $25; city references. M. L., 435 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By a very competent, experienced infant's or young child's nurse; Frenchwoman; takes entire charge from birth; neat, careful, and reliable; many years of the highest city references. Infant's Nurse, 162 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young American woman; capable of making herself generally useful to a lady, or assist with growing children; will travel; will go or live out of town; highest reference. J. O. D., care Mrs. Moore, 338 2d Av., near 20th St.

NURSE.—By young German girl, speaking French, German, and English, to take care of children. Madelaine F. Schlotter, care Mrs. F. Buchmann, 226 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By American Protestant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; best references. 844 3d Av., Armstrong's bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl; 20; well educated, good seamstress, as nurse; private family; two years' city reference. L. A., care Mrs. Sifert, 249 West 29th St.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references, Christian family preferred. Renner's bell, 333 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of children; willing and obliging; best of references. 308 West 31st St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By a well recommended young woman as nurse for invalid lady; good seamstress; city or country. 303 West 54th St., Spellain's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; can take full charge of invalid or infants; best of personal city reference; also physician; $25 monthly. 321 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a well-trained nurse in a private family, where her services will be appreciated; first-class testimonials or references. M. K., Box 56, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Several years' experience; charge of infants from monthly nurse; experienced with bottle and food with age of child; highest reference. 445 2d Av., over druggist's.

NURSE.—Understands all kinds of foods; takes entire charge; best city references. Call, two days, from 10 to 4, 81 West 45th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By neat French girl as nurse; willing to help with chamberwork. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C. bell.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse and light up-stair's work. 303 East 36th St., top floor.

Parlormaids.

A LADY GIVING UP HER HOUSE DESIRES to find a situation for a good parlormaid and waitress, or waitress alone. 6 East 43d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—By two sisters to go in the country with private family; one as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; other first-class waitress and chambermaid; both willing and obliging; best city reference. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands dressmaking and fine sewing; city or country; best city reference. M. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl who is handy; neat sewer; understands dressmaking and fixing over dresses; engagements by week or month; city or country. Sewing, 554 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class parlormaid; call Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12; best of references from present employers. 141 West 72d St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 316 West 87th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and parlormaid; thoroughly competent in every respect; city or country; best reference. 233 West 37th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place; best personal city references; wages, $22 to $25. L. F., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; first-class reference; country preferred; call Monday. 441 West 48th St., J. F. O'Brien's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. J. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; good city reference. 337 East 45th St., Ludolff.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or first-class chambermaid in a private family; city or country. Monday, N. L., 118 East 52d St., Keefe's bell.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes to place waitress; can be seen at 50 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 10 to 12.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference. F. C., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. 428 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; eight years' city references; no cards. 148 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; take butler's place; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class city references. Call, Monday, 531 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable Protestant woman, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, and do fine washing; nine years' personal reference from last place; no family but husband. 266 West 71st St.

WASHING.—Done exquisitely; ladies and gentlemen, 75 cents per dozen, or weekly; calls promptly attended to; best reference. Mrs. T., 459 6th Av.

WASHING.—By a laundress, to take home fine family washing, laces, dresses; references. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress will do family washing home or go out; best reference. Mrs. Rose, 227 East 35th St.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; all clothes dried in open air. Mrs. Nylander, 155 West 100th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON and TRAVELING COMPANION to One or More Young Ladies.—By refined, cultured widow; best references given. Southerner, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619—38th.

CHAPERON.—By a lady to a party of young ladies intending to visit England and the Continent; references given and required. Post Office Box 65, Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together or separate; one as first-class housemaid and seamstress in private family; best city references; the other as most thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place in private family; understands wines, salads, arranging flowers; excellent carver; best personal city references; city or country. Call, Monday, at 2 East 56th St., private stable.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of work or long hours. O. B., 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By first-class stenographer and typewriter; excellent penman; highest reference. Man. Belmont, 321 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a French Canadian; age, 23; six years' experience; best city references; good home preferred. O. O., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 32; good recommendations; sober, honest, steady, and good natured. S. J., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good personal city reference. J. Fardon, care Murphy, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Good, reliable, long experience; English; unmarried; can have personal city reference. Cassan, 132 East 50th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman as butler or valet; excellent references from last situation. E. M., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good city references. J. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler. William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER AND VALET—COOK.—By French married couple, just from Paris; best reference. H., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; no incumbrance; best of city references. A. R., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; single; personal city references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Beta, care Kelly, 309 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchman; first-class city reference. Rousseau, 158 West 61st St.

BUTLER.—Family going to Europe wishes to recommend their butler. 15 East 74th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—For May 1; highest references. Fred Reever, 2 East 46th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class; private family; man as butler; wife excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York; city or country. A. D., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; French; in private family; understand their business thoroughly; leaving on account of family giving up house; capable to take full charge; highest reference from present employer. E. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; trustworthy with his duties; can come well recommended from his present employer; speaks four languages. William, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class butler; French wife as laundress; capable of doing up laces and the finest garments; man understands his duties thoroughly; best personal references; country preferred. C. J., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET and BUTLER.—Age, 36; thoroughly trained servant; speaks English, French and German fluently; strictly sober; good traveler; highest testimonials from city and abroad. F. R. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent and experienced; understands his duties in every particular; neat and stylish, sober and industrious; good taste in decorations; competent, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. R. K., 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; two years' references from last employer; just disengaged; family going abroad. A., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; leaves on account of family breaking up; town or country; can be seen at present employer's, who will highly recommend. 22 East 32d St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish couple, without children; man as butler, second man, footman, or valet; wife as chambermaid, laundress, or cook; best of references. C. Wilson, care T. Peterson, 145 5th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, or TRAVELING SERVANT.—By young man; Swiss; speaks French, German, and English fluently; very best of references from first-class families; present employer can be seen. 10 West 46th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a strong man; age, 24; speaks French and pretty good English; honest, willing and obliging; takes good care of silver; good city reference. G. P., 594 Park Av., care of bakery.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe would like to hear of a place for her butler, whom she has had for the past six years; he is thoroughly reliable in every way; disengaged in a few days. M., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Vienna waiter and butler, with best city references, in a private house as butler and to do housework; does not speak English; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; wife, first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; man, first-class butler or valet; reference; city or country. E., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; 24; speaks English, German; disengaged May 1; family going abroad; good references. Valet, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—French; disengaged 1st May; excellent references; in private family; city or country; age, 35; very tall. Butler, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 30; understands his duties; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference. J. Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; single-handed; honest, willing, and obliging; conscientious in his work; many years' best city references; city or country. Rey, care Mrs. Coppet, Dakota, 1 West 72d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; English; age, 25; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good appearance; best city reference. G. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; reference from present employer; family going abroad. David, 40 East 70th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler or valet in private family; thoroughly competent for his duties; first-class city references. G. C., 170 West 66th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; good city references. William, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a reliable man; best reference from last employer for sobriety and honesty; gentleman can be seen; town or country; Protestant. 234 East 87th St. Hughes.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young French Swiss; speaks English and German; in good family; city or country; first-class city references; 6 feet high. E. H., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class French butler; good valet; strictly sober and obliging; no objection to country; good reference. Henry, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By English married man; family going abroad; thoroughly competent and sober; good valet. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; just disengaged; family going away; best city references; lady can be seen. J. P. Fox, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By butler in gentleman's establishment; one or more footmen; age, 42; tall, good appearance; excellent valet; disengaged 20th; one year's personal reference. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER—MAID.—By an English couple; man as butler or valet or both; wife as maid and seamstress or nurse; seven years in last place; or would like to travel. C. T., 1,058 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Cook for bachelor apartments; excellent references; leaving through a family going to Europe; English Protestant. Caterer, 130 West 31st St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care Allen, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By German; sober and obliging; understands his duties; good cook and valet; disengaged after May 5; best reference. W., 38 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—City or country; go anywhere; just disengaged; reliable man. H. C., 253 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Competent and willing in additional duties; Englishman of good address and education. Guernsey, Box 203 Times.

BUTLER.—By an experienced valet; will go anywhere; excellent references. N., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Swiss, with first-class references. L. L. Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; city or country; American; best references from present employer. 29 East 39th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; no children; care of house for Summer or longer; best references; low wages. Can be seen at former employer's, 49 East 20th St., Monday, April 20, from 10 to 4.

CARETAKERS.—By three adults, Protestants, the care of a private house for the Summer; highest references, written and personal, from former employers. Box V. G., 353 West 44th St.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable couple, without children, to take care of private house for Summer, or as janitor of flat; best references. Advertiser, 506 West 49th St.

CARETAKER.—By American couple; care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 1,620 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—A brother and sister would care for private house for the Summer, or flats; 24 years' reference. 238 East 54th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—A lady wishes to get for her butler and wife a gentleman's house to care for for Summer months; she can highly recommend them; family does not keep house in Summer; no incumbrance. O'Connor, 22 East 26th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By competent couple to care for private residence during the Summer; no incumbrance; good reference. J. G., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Butler, married, family going away for Summer, would take charge of private house; best of reference. N. Day, 204 East 37th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to care for private house for Summer months; no children; seven years' city reference. O'Brien, 305 East 105th St.

CARE HOUSE.—By three adults; Protestants; thoroughly understanding their duties; for the Summer; highest references; personal and written. Mrs. V., 353 West 44th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young married couple to take care of private house; no children; good references. 219 East 28th St. Hindley.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; no children; care of gentleman's house for the Summer; best city reference. H. H., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, one child; would take care of private house for Summer; best references. Mrs. Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

CARE OF HOUSE FOR SUMMER.—By Englishman; married; no children; best reference. A. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Swedish family would like to take care of private house for the Summer; best reference. C. Lidvall, 225 East 28th St.

Chefs.

CHEF—KITCHENMAID.—By a French cook; the undersigned will cordially recommend his French chef cook and wife as kitchenmaid; competent and economical; six years in my family, in city and Newport; hopes to get position worthy of their qualities. Banker, Room 19, 50 Broadway.

CHEF—KITCHEN or HOUSE MAID.—By a French couple in private family or in hotel; man as chef; wife either kitchen or house maid; good reference; cannot speak English. H. P., 142 West 4th St.

CHEF.—By French chef; go out by day for dinner parties or permanent; private family; first-class family city reference. C. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—Highly recommended; in private family; could take engagement for a short time, or cook for dinner parties. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; strictly economical and steady; moderate terms. M. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; for family or club; best city references. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of employer's death; unimpeachable recommendations. J. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a German; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged, willing and obliging; long experience. J. K., 50 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of fine horses and carriages; twenty-one years' best New-York and Brooklyn references; will be found willing and obliging and strictly temperate; can use his own livery if required. Coachman, care of James W. Renwick, 39 Wooster St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; German; married; understands the business in all its branches perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class references; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 36; one child; honest, sober; understands care horses, carriage, and harness; medium height; city or country; country preferred; 3½ years' references; last employer can be seen personally. John Connor, 253 West 68th St., top floor, or J. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; expert horseman, driver; stylish appearance; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent metropolitan families (accessible;) temperate, obliging; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate, willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN—LADY'S MAID.—By a competent couple; man as coachman; will make himself generally useful; wife lady's maid and seamstress; good dressmaker; nine years' personal reference; country preferred. E. M. L., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; age, thirty; eight years' personal city reference from present employer; willing and obliging. 202 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, single, thoroughly understands his business, horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; aged 33; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; skillful driver; temperate, obliging; highly recommended; country preferred; moderate expectations. O'Brien, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Excellent; experienced with coach, saddle horses, and trotters; 14 years' Brooklyn and city references; strictly sober and reliable; just disengaged; single; highly recommended. Experience, 132 West 52d St., feed store.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, single man; expert rider, driver. Unsurpassed, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness, lawns; generally useful; excellent references from prominent (accessible) family; sober, honest, willing; country preferred. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish, careful driver; several years' unsurpassed references from prominent family; temperate, obliging, industrious; moderate expectations; city or country. Coachman, 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN. — Young; married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; excellent references; steady, trustworthy, obliging; industrious; skilled driver; moderate expectations; city or country. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young single man as coachman; careful city driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; willing and obliging; best references from present and former employers. Call, 11 to 3 o'clock, at 39 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; first-class stylish driver; city or country; seven years' first-class reference. Frank, 158 East 53d St.

COACHMAN—MAID.—By young married couple, together; man as coachman or groom; wife as maid, willing to assist with chamberwork; good French seamstress; country preferred; good reference. A. L., 240 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Protestant coachman; single; has been in his present position seventeen years; is leaving on account of family going to Europe; city or country. J. G. K., 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; single; thoroughly competent; trustworthy; understands his duties in all branches; absolutely sober; country preferred; highest personal city references. Coachman, 156 East 125th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; small family; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country; country preferred. F. B., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, harness, &c.; seven years' best city reference; last employer. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class city references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference. Henry K., 69 East 89th St.

COACHMAN.—On account of family going to Europe would like place for Summer; first-class references; married. Advertiser, 115 West 85d St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; best city and country reference; would like permanent place in country; sober and reliable. T. K., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family, country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—In private family; sober, honest, and competent; thoroughly understands his duties; city and personal references. J. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; A1 personal references; moderate wages. T. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and cows; highly recommended by present employer, Thomas Neuman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man understand care fine horses, harness, carriages; wife first-class cook; age, 30; references. J. M., 2,401 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; medium-size; experienced driver; city or country; first-class personal reference; strictly temperate. W. Jones, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; eight years' experience; wife willing to do chamber or waitress' work; first-class references from former employers. Henry Schrader, 419 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; age 36; stylish driver; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; twelve years' best city references. 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure position for coachman, married man, being in my employ seven years; on account of my giving up horses. J. McDonough, 78 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; good personal and written references. Advertiser, 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class city references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to secure situation for his coachman; married; age, thirty-four; ten years' personal city references. 161 West 72d; present employers.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish best city reference. J. M. Seamen's stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; best references for care of horses, carriages, harness; willing, obliging; can milk; country preferred. D., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class driver and rider in a private family; first-class references in New-York City. C. Milot, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to recommend his coachman, who is thoroughly competent city driver; Protestant; single; personal references. E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young married man; no children; good, careful driver; honest, sober, and obliging; best city reference. J. Wilson, 531 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; married; city or country; highest reference; six years with present employer. Coachman, 1,818 2d Av., advertising agency.

COACHMAN or FOOTMAN.—By a young man as coachman or footman; city or country; understands massage treatment; two years' good reference. W. Ebinger, 55 East 78th St. Janitor.

COACHMAN.—A1 position; thoroughly competent; references; last employer can be seen; English; married; no family; city or country. A. S., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN—HOUSEWORK.—By French couple; lately landed; man as competent coachman; wife will do general housework; best Paris references. Charles Weller, 267 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; thoroughly understands his work; age, 35; married; five years' reference; city or country. L. G., 112 East 66th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a single man; useful in every respect; has the best of recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe recommends competent coachman. For particulars inquire present employer, 20 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; city or country; best city reference. I. Mc., 223 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; medium size; first-class city reference. C. J. Tully, 251 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands his business; single; first-class city references. J. S., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands his work; married; age, 34; first-class city references. Frank, 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; medium size; temperate; understands care of horses, harness, carriages, roads, lawns. Campbell, 329 East 72d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Swiss; steady place; country preferred; best references. Albrecht, care of Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Swiss man in private family; Protestant; understands vegetable garden, horses, cows, poultry; make himself useful; very sober; honest; best references; well recommended. M., 122 West 26th St.

GARDENER.—Single; forty; competent to take full charge of gentleman's country place; greenhouses, graperies, rose growing under glass a specialty. McG., 117 West 80th St.

GARDENER.—Married, one child; would take charge of country place; competent out of doors or under glass; best references. Gardener, care of Mrs. Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

GARDENER.—Single; understands the care of lawns, flowers, and vegetable gardening. Address T. A. M., Box 204 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; English; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a Holland gardener; married; age, 39; one child; thoroughly experienced in all branches of work pertaining to a gentleman's place, both under glass and outside; can furnish the best of reference. Gardener, Box 16, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; age, 27; married; no children; on gentleman's place; understands flow

"HOTELS" NOT MOLESTED

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE TO GET PLENTY OF LIQUOR YESTERDAY.

Sandwiches and Old-Time Free Lunch, Bought as "Meals" at Nominal Prices, Enabled "Guests" to Obtain All the Stimulant They Could Pay For—A Boutonniere and a "Meal Ticket" for Five Cents at "Silver Dollar" Smith's.

The Raines liquor-tax law is likely to prove a blessing in disguise to saloon keepers, if their "hotels" are not declared illegal subterfuges to evade the law. No saloon keeper who has obtained a hotel license need fear police or any other interference with the sale of liquor every hour of every day in the year.

This, at least, is the present indication. Yesterday's experience seemed to confirm the impression that the "dry Sunday" is a thing of the past.

There were more saloons open yesterday than there have been on Sunday in many months. They were all running as "hotels," and the police were unable to stop the sale of liquor.

In all these places there were many customers, who were served for a nominal fee with sandwiches or old-time free lunch which passed for a "meal." No legal authority has defined a meal, and there is nothing in the Raines law which obliges a "guest" to eat a meal when it is set before him. Therefore, one sandwich in the course of the day may play many parts.

It was suggested to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that every sandwich served in a "hotel" should be stamped with a time stamp as proof of its freshness. Some "property sandwiches" that came under the reporter's observation had become hardened with age.

"Andy" Horn, whose saloon is in Park Row, near the Brooklyn Bridge, was happy yesterday. His barroom was closed, but in the window were hung his hotel license and a notice that the hotel entrance was on North William Street. His customers trooped around to William Street in an almost steady procession all day long. They were taken to the second floor, where tables were set and waiters were busy filling orders for liquors and "meals." "Andy" Horn has his upper floor furnished with ten cheap bedroom suites, but while the reporter was there no "guests" engaged any of the rooms.

"Silver Dollar" Smith's "hotel," on Essex Street, was one of the busiest places in New-York yesterday. From early in the morning until late last night it was thronged with thirsty east-siders. Billiard tables were utilized to spread the "meals" on, and were decorated with flowers. Every "guest" was presented with a boutonniere and a "meal ticket," for which he was charged 5 cents. One ticket entitled the holder to a sandwich or a pig's foot and as many drinks as he could pay for.

"For the wealthier saloon keepers," "Silver Dollar" Smith said, "the Raines law is a great deal better than the old law. We can sell all we want to, and the police can't interfere. There were 500 persons here before 11 o'clock this morning. The hotel business is the greatest thing we've struck yet."

All through that section of the city saloons have been changed into "hotels," and liquor was sold yesterday to all who wanted it.

Capt. Krum's "hotel," at 167 Chrystie Street, was well patronized.

Many of the Austrian cafés along Second Avenue have been converted into "hotels" within the past week, and they were nearly all doing business yesterday. At a "hotel" near Eighth Street there was a regular hotel annunciator behind the bar. The proprietor at intervals pushed a button which rang the annunciator bell and caused an indicator to drop, just as though the "hotel" were full of impatient guests crying for ice water.

Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan has obtained a hotel license for his saloon at 105 Park Row, but that did not prevent the arrest of his bartender, Henry Lynch, for serving drinks at 1:10 o'clock yesterday morning. Lynch was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court. A number of witnesses testified that they were "guests," and were taking drinks with meals. Callahan was put on the stand.

"Do you run a hotel?" City Magistrate Mott asked.

"Yes, Sir. I have ten rooms," the ex-Assemblyman replied.

"How many were occupied last night?"

"Five."

"Every witness has said he did not engage a room at your place. The mere purchase of a sandwich does not make a man a guest, in my opinion, and I will hold your bartender in $1,000 bail for trial."

Callahan furnished the required bond.

Stephen Massey, a restaurant keeper at 11 Chatham Square, was arrested yesterday for selling beer in teacups to customers. He had no license of any kind, and City Magistrate Mott held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

John Murphy of 468 Greenwich Street thought he could evade the Raines law by fitting up a bar in the cellar under his saloon. Customers ventured through the hall door, passed to the rear yard, and descended a flight of steps to the cellar.

Roundsman Leonard of the Fifth Precinct noticed a procession going in the side door, and investigated. He was seen by a negro, who was watching in the rear yard, and who quickly locked the cellar door, put the key in his pocket, and walked away. The Roundsman went down the step and through a small window saw half a dozen men drinking beer. He ordered Maurice O'Connor, the barkeeper, to let him in. O'Connor reluctantly complied, and was arrested.

Capt. Cross told the Roundsman he had discovered a genuine "speak easy," and complimented him on the arrest.

In spite of the ease with which liquor could be obtained yesterday there were few arrests for intoxication.

LAW EVADED IN BROOKLYN.

Temporary Bars Erected in Rooms over Saloons and Liquors Served.

It was an exceedingly "dry" day in Brooklyn yesterday. This was due to the manner in which District Attorney Backus interpreted the Raines law Saturday. Mr. Backus stated that a "mere restaurant" could not serve liquor to guests on Sunday. By a "mere restaurant" he said he meant a restaurant that was not attached to a hotel.

There are many "mere restaurants" in Brooklyn to which the residents of that city resort Sundays, and prior to yesterday all were allowed to serve liquors. This was changed yesterday, and in one restaurant was the sign: "No liquors of any kind sold on the premises to-day—not even with meals."

From all over the Twenty-sixth Ward persons went to Piel's brewery. There during the day hundreds of men, women, and children sat in the open garden and drank beer. The brewery was open so that every person who passed could know it, and the police had to walk along and smile at the manner in which the firm was evading the law.

Piel Brothers secured a hotel license two weeks ago, and under the law they have ten rooms that can be rented in case any person desires to stay at that "hotel."

In some instances the saloon keepers seemingly had their places closed; the shades were up, and the interiors of the saloons could be seen from the outside. But, to the initiated, the saloon keepers were at home, and received their friends up stairs, where bottled beer, and plenty of it, was at hand.

There were a half dozen such places open in the First Precinct, near the City Hall, but they were conducted so quietly that Capt. Miles O'Reilly and his men did not discover them.

There were liquor dealers in different parts of the city who violated the law by erecting temporary bars in rooms over their saloons, and some of them were arrested.

According to the Police Captains' returns to Superintendent McKelvey yesterday, there were fifty arrests for intoxication between Saturday midnight and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, more than in any previous Sunday, during the same hours, since the Raines law has been in operation.

One Brooklyn man at least had no occasion yesterday to regret the enactment of the Raines law. He is, according to his sign, a wholesale and retail dealer in "pure apple cider." Little attention was paid yesterday to the wholesale department. Everybody connected with the concern was busy with the retail trade.

The establishment is in Washington Street, almost directly opposite the bridge entrance. It is fitted in the main like the ordinary saloon of the second or third class. A bar twenty or thirty feet long runs down one side of the room. A cheap screen partially hides patrons from passers on the street. The screen was not half big enough for the purpose yesterday. Immense mirrors behind the bar have the legend in many-colored crayons:

OPEN SUNDAYS.

On the back bar, instead of the customary assortment of cordials, were boxes of cheap candies and chewing gum. The open door of the rear room disclosed to view tier upon tier of new barrels containing "pure apple cider."

In front of the bar, from noon till late at night, the thirsty were ranged six and eight deep. Behind the bar three and sometimes four clerks—bartenders they would have been called under other circumstances—were continually inquiring of customers: "Hard or sweet?" Hard cider was furnished from huge pitchers, which required replenishing as fast as one man could carry them to the rear room and back.

Sweet cider was drawn from kegs arranged like beer kegs on the temporary bars at a country fair. The sweltering crowds that tried to board the Coney Island cars and failed early learned the way to the "cider joint," as somebody from a prohibition State dubbed it. They struggled to reach the bar, and spilled cider over themselves and their neighbors. There was a fascination in the cider or in the unwonted privilege of resting their elbows on a bar and their toes on the footrail that made those in the front rank loth to leave their positions of vantage, and those in the rear often had to wait a long time before they were served. But all waited.

If the place had been selling prohibited beer, its trade could not have been better, for as many were served as the facilities of the place could accommodate.

Police Superintendent McKelvey last night was greatly pleased with the manner in which the law had been enforced. He said:

"There have been, up to 8 o'clock tonight, but three arrests for violations of the law. There were sixty-four complaints made, but these, I find, were simply technical, the saloon keepers not paying strict attention to their shades and windows."

He also was pleased with the way the law had been enforced at Coney Island, as up to 8 o'clock last night there had not been an arrest for violation of the law, nor had there been a single complaint.

SANDWICHES WERE IN DEMAND.

Fifty Coney Island "Hotels" Kept Busy Yesterday.

The possibilities of the ordinary ham sandwich as an article of diet were shown in a remarkable way at Coney Island yesterday. It was easy enough to get a drink almost anywhere on the West End. All that was necessary was that the thirsty man should order food in any of the fifty licensed "hotels."

This needed food usually took the form of a ham sandwich, and the consumption of ham sandwiches became unprecedented. Hitherto, in this popular resort, the sandwich has usually taken the form of the long-drawn-out Frankfurt sausage, partially hidden in a roll; but these were not to be found in many of the "hotels."

The wise traveler who had ordered his sandwich and his glass of beer contrived by careful economy to make the sandwich last while he drank three glasses of foam and beer, but the hungry man, who ate his sandwich at once, was driven to order another in case he felt the need of more beer.

The order had been issued that restaurants could not sell liquor even with food yesterday, but hotels are rapidly coming to the front at West Brighton, and, if the severity of the law and the mildness of the weather keep up, the next month will probably find a "hotel" in every spot at West Brighton that will hold a frame shanty.

The crowd yesterday was about as large as on the previous Sunday, when, according to the railroad people's estimates, about 25,000 persons visited the island. The five-cent fare of the Nassau Electric Road had much to do with the drawing of the crowd. Every trolley car was crowded, and on some blocks in Brooklyn fifty or sixty persons would be waiting to take a car, already so crowded that passengers were standing on the bumper back of the rear platform. The cut to 10 cents made by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad for a trip from the bridge to the island drew many passengers to its route.

Arrived at the end of the trip, the crowd found the island beginning to get ready for business. Only a part of the good old nickel-catching devices were in operation, but these found patrons in plenty. Even the old man who usually stands in dignified loneliness by the side of his "correct-weight-one-cent" chair found some who were anxious to know how much they weighed.

But most of the visitors wanted beer more than anything else, and yielded to the inevitable and ordered their sandwiches. One middle-aged couple, with two children, found a plan which suited them exactly. They sat down at a table, ordered two sandwiches and two glasses of beer, and while the children ate the sandwiches the father and mother drank the beer.

It was not on the whole a disorderly crowd. There were few cases of drunkenness, and no arrests, either for that cause or for violation of the excise law, were made during the day.

By 8 o'clock the weather had grown cooler, and the pleasure seekers and beer seekers began to fill the cars bound for Brooklyn and New-York.

Long Island City Saloons Closed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 19.—The provisions of the Raines law were strictly enforced here to-day. Only the hotels sold beer, and they only with meals. Fearing to be caught in a violation of the law, most of the hotel keepers insisted on something more than a sandwich being purchased before serving drinks. All refused to serve dummy meals, and insisted that all the food called for be paid for in addition to the price of the drinks sold with it.

Shades were up or down all over the city so that the interiors of the saloons and bar-rooms might be seen from the street. It was reported that a number of "speak easies" had been established in Greenpoint, and many thirsty Hunter's Point people who did not want to purchase a meal to obtain a glass of beer went across the bridge, but returned unable to locate the alleged "wet" spots. Many went out on the lines of the trolley cars, thinking there might be some place on the roads where beer could be had for the usual price, and returned dry and more thirsty than ever.

Beer with Meals at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY, April 19.—By general consent the saloon keepers at this place did no business to-day, but the fortunate owners of hotels served all kinds of drinks with meals. In most cases the hotel keeper demanded and insisted that the meal be one over which there could be no exceptions taken. A few were satisfied to believe a sandwich a meal, and served beer with it, but others were content to wait until a definite construction is placed on the law and the meaning of a hotel meal fixed before they take any risks. There was a large crowd here to-day, larger than ever before so early in the season. Few of the places were ready to receive guests, but on Friday and Saturday some of them had put in a supply sufficient for emergencies, and those that did so reaped enough to-day to pay for repainting their places for the Summer.

Plenty to Drink at South Beach.

SOUTH BEACH, S. I., April 19.—The warm weather to-day sent thousands of pleasure-seekers here. At all of the hotels waiters served beer on the spacious verandas, but no drinks were served without a sandwich. Only one excise arrest was made on Staten Island during the day.

Red Tape Kept the Steam On.

From The Philadelphia Call.

While it has been extremely warm weather, even in the streets, in an office building with steam turned on, the heat has been nearly unbearable. The Post Office Building the past few days of hot weather has been "bilin'" hot. There is a "law" in this building that the steam heat shall not be turned off until the proper time has arrived. In consequence, the various offices are something like a boiler room, and the occupants are suffering and praying that cold weather may set in again.

Harvard Will Help to Celebrate.

From The Boston Herald.

It is good to see that Harvard is to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the city of Cambridge. There is no reason why she should not, but in a great many of our university towns and cities the feeling between the citizens and students is frequently such as to preclude this co-operation. Happily, there's no town and gown row in Cambridge.

Remnants and Short Lengths of Silk.

IN BOTH OUR STORES.

All the Remnants and Short Lengths (from one to fifteen yards) resulting from our great Silk Sale, now in progress, have been re-marked in plain figures.

They represent many thousand lengths, and will be ready on separate counters, this morning, April 20th, in both our stores.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

THE BAY STATE TO LEAD

WILL SHOW THE WAY TO A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY THIS FALL.

Massachusetts Democrats to Hold Their State Convention Tuesday—Their Financial Declaration Will Be as Sound as Words Can Make It—They Will Adopt a Resolution Urging that ex-Gov. Russell Be Nominated for President.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—The Democrats of Massachusetts will hold their convention in this city Tuesday to elect delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago. They also will set the pace which other sound-money Democrats must adopt if their party is to harbor any hopes of success in the approaching campaign. The Bay State Democracy long has been noted for its orthodoxy. Through evil report and good report it has clung to the best traditions of the party. It has steadfastly kept the faith, and fought the best fight it could with the materials in its possession.

So it may be set down as a fact that there will be no equivocation in the declaration of principles which it will make next Tuesday.

The financial plank of the platform will be as strong and as firm as it is possible to make it. There will be no straddle and no suggestion of a compromise. The convention will declare for the soundest of sound money in unequivocal terms. It also will deprecate the fresh agitation of the tariff question as detrimental to commercial stability, and will reaffirm the party's traditional adherence to the doctrine of low taxes and economic administration. President Cleveland's course will be approved heartily, and the Secretary of State will be commended warmly for his brilliant and courageous statesmanship.

For the first time in its history, so far as can be ascertained, the Bay State Democracy formally will offer to the country a candidate for the Presidency in the person of William Eustis Russell of Cambridge. The youthful ex-Governor has permitted his friends to use his name in this relation, and the party will embrace cheerfully the opportunity to confer an additional honor upon the man who thrice in succession led them to victory in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Russell was not a candidate for the Presidency when he left here two weeks ago to visit the shrine of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Nobody was authorized to use his name in that connection. He is an avowed candidate to-day. He has signified his willingness to submit his record to the Democracy of the Nation and to abide by its decision. He came back from the South with this conviction fully established in his mind. He has withdrawn from the contest for delegate in the convention. He will remain at home and await the verdict of his fellow-Democrats.

This decision has complicated seriously the political situation. The party leaders had reached the conclusion that the party should be represented in Chicago by ex-Gov. Russell, John E. Russell, Judge Corcoran, and George Frederick Williams. The withdrawal of Mr. Russell from the race will precipitate a fight for the fourth place that may lead to some bitterness of feeling, if not to factional animosity.

It may be accepted as a settled fact that Mr. Williams, John E. Russell, and Mr. Corcoran will be chosen as delegates with substantial unanimity. The first-named two have been candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and rendered valiant service to the party. Mr. Corcoran is the Chairman of the State Committee, and is fully entitled to a place on the delegation. There will be a scramble for the fourth place. Among the candidates are ex-Mayor Coughlin of Fall River, James B. Carroll of Springfield, and James Donovan of Boston.

The outlook for a spirited convention is excellent. The interest manifested is taken as an indication of returning confidence in the future success of the Democracy. While there may be sharp contests, the prospect of harmony and enthusiasm is excellent. With a candidate representing the essential principles of Democracy, and with a platform embodying and clearly defining these principles, the Bay State Democrats will be prepared to give a good account of themselves. They can carry the State with such conditions, providing the Republicans shall dodge the financial issue and declare for McKinleyism.

McKINLEYISM SUPPRESSED.

Harrison Men of Indiana Cut Off Their Chairman's Power.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—The Harrison movement in this State is not confined to the wearing of buttons proclaiming the wearers' Presidential choice. While the Harrison managers have never ceased their efforts to capture the St. Louis Convention, most of their work has been done quietly and without ostentation. Lately, however, they have come more into the open, and now are making little effort to conceal their purpose.

THE TIMES's dispatches some time ago predicted that the district delegates to be elected after that time not only would not be instructed for McKinley, but that no resolutions or other expressions favorable to the Ohio man would be tolerated in the conventions to select them. That prediction has been followed to the letter, and the delegates are the warmest sort of political admirers of the Indiana choice.

Most significant of all the recent developments was the action taken by the Republican State Committee Friday night, Chairman Gowdy has been favorable to McKinley in all his public utterances. The Harrison men for a time made no protest because the Chairman's attitude harmonized with their programme, which was to "draft" Gen. Harrison. Mr. Gowdy's McKinleyism recently has seemed to the Harrison men to be a little too sincere. So Friday they took steps to render the Chairman powerless to harm the Harrison cause. A meeting called at the request of ten of the thirteen committeemen revised the committee rules.

The old rules provided that the Chairman should "conduct the campaign." To this provision was added, "By and with the advice and consent of the committee" expressed by secret ballot. Arrangements were made to have a majority of the committee present in this city at all times.

The expenditure of money was taken out of the Chairman's hands and placed under control of a sub-committee composed of Harrison men exclusively. If Mr. Gowdy wishes to expend any money hereafter he must apply to this committee for permission, and state to what use it is to be put. Now the ex-President's managers are utterly indifferent as to the individual course of the Chairman.

The visits to Indianapolis of Republican managers from other States continue. John C. New, ex-Consul General to London; William Henry Harrison Miller, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and Daniel M. Ransdell, ex-Marshal of the District of Columbia, are always in town to receive these visitors. Ex-United States Treasurer Nebeker is here much of his time, though he flits about the country a good deal on "business trips." At Washington, Louis T. Michener, who managed Gen. Harrison's campaign in this State in 1888, is doing missionary work, occasionally visiting New-York to inform the reporters that the St. Louis Convention "will turn to Harrison as the man most likely to command the united support of the party."

The Harrison managers here never make a prediction that does not name their favorite as the choice "on the second or third ballot."

JADES AND ROCK CRYSTALS.

Tiffany's Superb Collection, an Outcome of China's War with Japan.

In an article in The Collector, Alfred Trimble writes as follows of Tiffany & Co.'s collection of Chinese jades and rock crystals:

"For many years, almost if not quite from the first establishment of the house, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. were known to be ready purchasers of the rarest and most precious objects of Japanese art which had found their way to Europe on the annual trading fleets of the Dutch, who had a practical monopoly of commerce with the empire from early in the seventeenth century until Commodore Perry succeeded in opening the ports, nearly half a century ago. They were, I imagine, the first American merchants to appreciate the value of this wonderful art, which was at its ripest and most glorious epoch when the traders of the Netherlands secured a footing in Dai Nippon. That the taste for the collection of Japanese art in this country was aroused and fostered by this single, far-sighted, and enterprising house is beyond question.

"The spirit which actuated the house long ago lives still, as one may appreciate by an inspection of the matchless collection of Chinese jades, rock crystals, and the like, which they have got together recently, and arranged for examination. This collection is chiefly, if not entirely, the result of the recent contest between China and Japan. War, always a devastator, is also always a distributer, not only in the spoils which fall to the victor, but in the necessities it occasions and which force the sacrifice of treasures to repair the waste and impoverishment which accompany warfare and ensue upon defeat. One direct outcome of the Chinese war has been the breaking up of many of the finest collections of the Empire of the Dragon, collections jealously guarded through many generations, but doomed at last by the pressure of the times.

"In the case of the Chinese as amateurs of art, their most precious and almost sacredly cherished possessions are their masterpieces in the carving of jades, crystals, gems, and other hard stones, in the manipulation of which they have a secret mastery European ingenuity has not yet been able to fathom. One can the more readily comprehend this fact in the presence of such a collection as the ever-ready American dollar and the misfortunes of defeat have brought to the doors of Tiffany & Co. The collection practically covers the whole range of art in its line, and is of unique choice and perfection of material and execution.

"Here, for instance, are in great variety delicately carved rock crystal vases, with and without loose handles, and ranging in height from four inches, each one in its way a masterpiece. Surely the art of converting the material to the highest artistic uses could go no further. And yet when one turns from them to this crystal box, five inches square, with the cover fitting with air-vacuum tightness, it is only to find one's wonder grow in sympathy with one's admiration.

"Another application of the rock crystal is seen in the collection of balls, running from an inch to four and a half inches in diameter, some absolutely perfect, and others showing in their tint the penetration of the rutile. In the pure beauty of these lovely spheres, one can appreciate the fondness of the ancient Roman elegantes for them, and their belief that not only were rock crystal balls a matchless media for cooling their hands, but that there rested in these cold, smooth globes some occult charms, impenetrable to human analysis, but of a mysterious and salutary potency.

"In kinship with the crystals, here is a superb vase, with cover and base, all wrought out of the most beautiful possible smoky quartz; and what mere words can do justice to this regal tankstand, of a single amethyst, ten inches in length, and of the loveliest richness of purple shading into white? Before such a piece as this last, one can associate its beauty by the subtle connection of imagination with the faith of the ancients that the most reckless devotee of Bacchus and Silenus might flood himself with wine from an amethyst cup without dread of its intoxicating power.

"To turn from the crystals to the jades is to pass from one marvelous combination of nature and art, or perhaps it is better said conversion of nature to the service of art, to another still more marvelous. In this department the Tiffany collection runs the gamut of colors, from pure white into the rarest varieties of tint. There are altar sets of three pieces, with incense burners for the centre; delicate bowls, vases, cups, paint-brush jars, candlesticks, screens, incense burners, netsukes, snuff bottles, what not else, all wrought with exquisite and masterly skill and the most ingenious adaptation of the original shape of the material to the end secured.

"Among the conspicuously fine jade pieces are some platters as large as fourteen inches in diameter. The Chinese, in their really superstitious reverence for this mystic mineral, exhaust upon it all the resources of their invention and their manipulative art. No piece comes to them in the raw in too odd or irregular a shape to be adapted to some original use. No accident of color is neglected by them for the full development of its beauty or its singularity by appropriateness of design. It is, in fact, one of the most astounding features of an art which, to our thinking—and perhaps justly—is barbaric, that it conquers obstacles and utilizes materials which our supercultivated invention would be compelled to reject in sheer impotence to cope with them.

"A German critic not long since said that the Chinese needed only to be Europeanized in order to take rank among the great artistic nations of the globe. To me it seems, in the presence of such a collection as this, that to Europeanize them would be to ruin their art, for it would destroy what there is characteristic in it, and bastardize it by a foreign and uncharacteristic graft.

"Certainly Japanese art has been vulgarized by European contact. It produces nothing worthy to stand in the shadow of those masterpieces which the old Dutch traders freighted upon their high-pooped galleons, and carried around the stormy Cape, and which, in the days of our fathers, Tiffany & Co. commenced to introduce to the United States. What has happened to Japan would surely happen to China. In fact, the fatal blight has already been implanted there. The commercialism of the treaty ports has affected the conservatism of the national art. The antique art survives in such treasures as you may see, if you will, in Union Square, shining with a lustre of their own among the triumphs of the worker in precious metals and the manipulator of gems. Does the modern Chinese art produce anything like this? If it does, I have not yet encountered it."

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BOYS LIVING IN AN OLD SHANTY

Stole Milk and Bread from Harlem Apartment Houses.

Seven boys have been living in an old shanty at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue for several days. As none of the occupants of the shanty had any money, two of the party rose early every morning and went in search of food. One would steal several bottles of milk from the basements of flat buildings in the neighborhood, while the other collected all the loaves of bread he could find.

The shanty had been abandoned as a place of abode for years, but the boys managed to live in it, despite the fact that in the roof and the walls there were large holes.

Policeman Sutter of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station forced open the door of the tumble-down structure yesterday morning and found all the youths asleep on the floor. They were taken to the station house as prisoners.

Agent Pisarra of the Children's Society in the Harlem Police Court recognized the lads as vagrants who had been arrested before. At the agent's request Magistrate Flammer held three of the prisoners, John Schmidt, fifteen years old; John Farrell, fourteen years old, and Frederick Butler, sixteen years old, for examination to-day.

The other members of the party, William Cross, seventeen years old; William Coleman, eighteen years old; Frederick Buckley, fourteen years old, and John Hulbert, seventeen years old, were fined $3 each.

ABUSED BY A THIEF'S FRIENDS.

Mrs. Lumbery and Her Husband Had the Offenders Arrested.

Mrs. Lena Lumbery of 253 West Seventeenth Street was the complainant in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Patrick Ryan, twenty-four years old, of 150 West Fortieth Street; Frank Hassett, twenty-one years old, of 236 West Sixteenth Street, and Theodore Meyer, twenty-one years old, of 3,262 Eighth Avenue. She charged Ryan with highway robbery and Hassett and Meyer with disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Lumbery was walking through Seventeenth Street Saturday evening with her husband, Adolph, and her little son. Mr. Lumbery asked his wife for 5 cents to buy a cigar. As she was opening her pocketbook, Ryan, who was passing, grabbed it and started to run.

Mr. Lumbery caught him, and while the men were fighting, Mrs. Lumbery's screams attracted Detective Rohrig of the West Twentieth Street Police Station to the spot. After a fight, Rohrig arrested Ryan and started with him to the station.

Hassett and Meyer, who had witnessed the occurrence, began abusing Mrs. Lumbery, calling her vile names. Rohrig called for help, and another policeman arrested the men on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Magistrate Wentworth held Ryan in $1,000 bail for trial, and fined Hassett and Meyer $5 each.

THE PLACE OF THE PREACHER.

Prof. Felix Adler Says He Must Be Abreast the Times.

Prof. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture lectured yesterday on "The Place of the Preacher in the Modern World."

Prof. Adler said the preacher is supposed to be the teacher, and to be the teacher he must be abreast the times in which he lives. He must be able to discourse, not only on the Gospel to which his sect is devoted, but he should also make it his especial duty to teach the fundamental principles of political economy and the various adjuncts of the science of Government.

The time has passed when the preacher should devote himself to only the dogma of the faith he espouses.

If politics is to be made better, it is only through the inculcation of the ethics upon which all forms of government are reared and which are, after all, government itself.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Round Table Club will hold its monthly dinner at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, to-night.

—The annual dinner of the Artists' Fund Society will be given at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, to-morrow night.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine gave a luncheon of fourteen covers on Saturday. Among the guests were Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Charles Moller, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend.

—"The Buccaneer," an original two-act operetta by Guy Wetmore Carryl and Kenneth M. Merchison, Jr., will be played every night this week at the Carnegie Lyceum, for the benefit of the Columbia University crew.

J. G. Cannon on "Faith."

At the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, J. G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, addressed members of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Faith" yesterday afternoon.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Our tall-backed chairs are exceedingly popular. Why?

They are picturesque. The backs reach above the head of a sitter, and with their antique shapes, beautiful carvings and rich colors of wood and coverings—give it the most effective of backgrounds.

They are comfortable. The seats are softly upholstered, and the backs, if severe of angle, are furnished with loose cushions.

In Jacobean, early Italian, Colonial, and other styles.

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Choicest Designs and Colorings.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Society of Tammany,

OR

COLUMBIAN ORDER.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BROTHERS: You are respectfully requested to attend the annual meeting of the society for the election of sachems and officers in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on

Monday Evening, April 20, 1896,

at half an hour after the setting of the sun. By order of the Grand Sachem.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

Manhattan, Season of Blossoms, 4th moon; Year of Discovery, 404th; of Independence, 120th, and of the institution, the 107th.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSES.

Schedule for the Class Examinations—Senior Class Officers.

A general statement regarding the Summer courses of New-York University has been issued and sent to all inquirers. During the six weeks from July 6 to Aug. 14 twenty-eight courses are offered by professors and instructors of the university. The courses include work in mathematics, chemistry, biology, experimental psychology, comparative study of systems of education, Latin, Semitic languages, German, French, economics, and physical training.

The regular Monday morning lecture for April was given last Monday by Dr. Lyman Abbott, '53.

The books of the Medical College have been open since March 23 for the members of middle and junior classes to matriculate for the ensuing year.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty of the Law School the following schedule for examinations was arranged: Junior Class—Elementary law and Blackstone, May 11; Code of Civil Procedure, May 12; commercial paper, May 13; torts, contracts, and sales, May 14.

All seniors who failed to pass the junior examinations last year, as well as those who were admitted to advanced standing by reason of previous study at other law schools, will have an opportunity to take the examinations with the Juniors.

Senior class examinations will take place May 15, 18, 19, and 20. The subjects for the various days have not been assigned. Post-graduates will have their examinations the last week in April and the first week in May.

No announcement has been made as to commencement, but it will probably occur the last week in May.

Chancellor MacCracken will return from his trip abroad on the Normannia.

The senior class has elected the following officers: President—Charles L. Mead; Vice President—Claude C. Smith; Secretary—Louis Becker; Treasurer—Thomas J. Maccabe; Orator—Willard F. Ottarson; Poet—Lawrence W. Whitney; Historian—Frederick B. Kadle; Prophet—James J. Shipley; Presentation Orator—Chester F. S. Whitney; Statistician—Bruce C. Phillips; Orator—Wallace L. Durant; Class Marshal—Eugene S. Mills; Founder's Day Orator—Charles G. Wheeler; Founder's Day Poet—John H. Pritchard; Founder's Day Director—George F. Swan; Chairman Commencement Committee—Frederick S. Gibson; Chairman Class Day Committee—Francis T. Clayton; Chairman Founder's Day Committee—Lawrence W. Whitney.

CHRIST'S MENTAL ORIGINALITY.

The Rev. William Lloyd Speaks on the Sermon on the Mount.

The Rev. William Lloyd preached in the Central Congregational Church yesterday morning, taking for his subject, "Was the Sermon on the Mount Original?"

"There are those," he said, "who take a keen delight in stating that Jesus said nothing that was not said before and quite as well said. On the other hand, there are those who think they honor Jesus most by affirming His teaching to be absolutely new.

"It seems to me that the true view lies between them. The Sermon on the Mount was original and yet not original. And all the more original because it was not original, and because He made no claim to originality. That is a paradox, but it is so.

"Many of the sayings of Christ had been in some manner anticipated by the prophets and by pagan sages and orators before Him. For instance, Christ said: 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the land.' David said: 'The meek shall inherit the earth, and to them shall be given the abundance of the nation.' Christ said: 'Blessed are they that hunger and thirst, for they shall have their fill.' Isaiah said: 'Let every one who thirsts come to the waters and drink.'

"If we turn to the sages of other lands we shall find that Confucius sums up the whole duty of man to man in the single word, 'reciprocity.' Christ said: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you also to them.'

"Therefore, I say the Sermon on the Mount is not original in the sense of absolute newness, but it is original in this higher sense, that Jesus spoke these things out of His own consciousness and reached them by years of thought and communion with God. So I claim for Jesus Christ, in the truest sense, intellectual originality."

DR. GEORGE B. PRENTICE HONORED

Commemorative Services in Church of St. Mary, the Virgin.

The musical services last night in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, were commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. George B. Prentice's connection with the parish as organist and musical director.

Dr. Prentice came to New-York from Norwich, Conn., where he had been organist of Christ Church. Many of the masses sung in St. Mary's Church have been adapted by Dr. Prentice. Many of his own composition have been and are sung by the choir. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by Racine College, at Racine, Wis.

The Board of Trustees of the church will give a reception to Dr. Prentice Wednesday evening in the hall adjoining the church.

A Joke That Needed Correction.

From The Boston Herald.

There was a little incident at the Maine Republican Convention that was not down in the bills. Chairman Hamlin, in his address, told a story about a man who bet $10 that he could ride the fly wheel of his saw mill. "His widow paid the bet, and said: 'John was a good fellow, but he didn't know much about fly wheels.' After next election some Democrat will sorrowfully say: 'The Republican Party was a good old party, but it didn't know much about fly wheels.'" A pall seemed to have settled on Chairman Hamlin's audience, until finally an uneasy delegate shouted, "You meant to say the Democratic Party, didn't you, Mr. Chairman?" "Of course I did," was the Chairman's reply. Then the vaulted ceiling shook. The joke had been discovered.

Diamond Auction!

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

Will sell on Tuesday, April 21, at 12 o'clock noon, and continuing daily until the entire stock is sold,
The Immense Wholesale Stock of

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Sale peremptory to close the business on account of retiring.

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of Diamonds and rare gems in great variety of settings. High grade American and Swiss watches and rich gold jewelry.

All to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—All precious stones will be sold with privilege of examination by experts if desired before paying for same.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

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In Brussels Effects, Reversible, one yard wide.

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A Special Line Superfine JOINTLESS Matting, In Brussels Width, a New Feature.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following have consented to speak at the dinner to be given to Augustin Daly at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening next, by the Shakespeare Society: Jen. Horace Porter, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, St. Clair McKelway, Martin W. Cooke, Walter S. Logan, Appleton Morgan, William Winter, and Wallace Brace. Cushman K. Davis has signified his intention to be present should his public duties permit. The menu, dishes, and appointments of the dinner will be as nearly as possible of the Shakespearean character.

—There will be two changes in

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CHAMPS DE MARS SALON

MANY WORKS OF AMERICANS ARE HUNG IN PROMINENT PLACES.

Exhibits of Our Artists Surpass in Merit Those of Last Year—Description of the Principal Contributions—Charming Life-Size Portrait by John W. Alexander of This City—Many Women Are Among the Exhibitors.

PARIS, April 19.—The Champs de Mars Salon will be officially opened Thursday. Most of the pictures are already hung, and from a private inspection of them The United Press is able to give notes of the most prominent exhibits, including many works by American artists, which especially make a splendid display. The American exhibit will greatly surpass that of last year, which was itself above the average. Following are descriptions of the principal contributions:

Miss Kate A. Carl, from Louisiana, makes a notable exhibit of effects of lights. The most important is "La Glace." ("The Mirror.") A young girl, whose peignoir has slipped to the floor, is standing before a large mirror which reflects her image. At the top of the Psyche glass is a lamp which gives a red light over her head and shoulders, while the rest of the body is bathed in a greenish-yellow light coming through the curtains of the dressing room. This important study of the nude is highly commended by the artists who have seen it.

"A La Fenetre" ("At the Window") shows a young girl leaning against a window and pensively arranging a bunch of chrysanthemums. The light comes through a greenish muslin curtain, making the picture a pleasing harmony in green.

"Effet de Lumiere" ("An Effect of Light") is a successful effort to represent candle light in pastels. A young girl, startled in the night by some unwonted noise, is peering into space, holding in one hand a candle, from the light of which she shields her eyes with the other hand.

John W. Alexander of New-York City exhibits one of his charming life-size portraits. It is a harmony in pink and black, representing a lady standing.

Alexander Harrison, from Philadelphia, sends some masterly marines.

Eanger Irving Couse, from East Saginaw, Mich., has a striking picture of a seaside village. To the right are the cottages of the fishermen, who are engaged in unloading their boats on the beach to the left, while the women with their children and children are grouped along the strand. It is the evening of a Summer day, and the treatment of the lights is admirable. Mr. Couse also sends "Maternity," an interior study in tone, with sunlight streaming in at the windows, and "Le Chemin," ("The Road,") a late afternoon effect of a roadway landscape, with a donkey cart jogging homeward.

Howard Gardiner Cushing, from Boston, exhibits a series of portraits, three in oils and four in crayons. Of the oils two are life-sized, three-quarter length pictures of ladies seated. One is in white satin, with red velvet sleeves and a green garden hat. She is holding a Chinese white feather fan. The other is in black, with a white lace cape, against a gray background. A young man is depicted in the third oil painting. The pastels are all studies in heads—two of ladies, one of a man, and the fourth of a pretty child.

Mary Franklin makes a good exhibit with "La Toilette," a study in white on white of a little blonde girl dabbling in a white bowl, and "Jeune Fille d'Arles," ("A Maiden of Arles,") which is a capital open-air study.

Edward F. Ertz of Chicago exhibits a decorative scheme catalogued "Souvenir of Rosetti." It represents a girl with golden hair lighted by the sun. A background of rich deep peacock green relieves the golden colors and the pearly tints of the flesh. In the foreground, decoratively arranged, are bunches of dead thistles, the whole making a harmony in green and gold. "The Last Day of Sunshine" is an excellent landscape. In addition to his canvases, Mr. Ertz shows a collection of large water colors. They are scenes painted in Spain last Spring and depict life in and about Toledo, comprising characteristic figures, animated street scenes, with donkeys, water carriers, beggars, &c., all in a high key of sunlight.

Miss Alice Grant, from British Columbia, sends a striking portrait of Capt. A. Grant in the uniform of the Fourth Dragoons. The open, manly countenance of the Canadian is well portrayed.

Albery Humphreys, from Cincinnati, exhibits a Brittany subject. "La Veuve" ("The Widow") is an elderly woman of the peasant class alone in the attitude of sad meditation of an old Brittany church. A book of devotions is lying idly on her lap. The picture is in quiet tones of gray and black, so difficult to harmonize. "Nuit en Village" ("Night in a Village") depicts a village street in Belgium on a clear moonlight night. The church looms in the distance, and the light in a far-off window shows that somebody is waiting for the traveler who plods along seemingly regardless of the beauty of the night.

A portrait study of a charming girl arranging chrysanthemums elicits warm admiration. It is entitled "Chrysanthemums" and is the work of Frank Holman, a native of Attleborough, Mass., who also exhibits two Venetian scenes. One—"Effet du Matin"—is a study of early morning light, which diffuses a grayish-golden tone throughout the picture. In the middle distance is a bridge, which spans a small canal, serving as a frame to a fleet of fishing boats with brilliant red and yellow sails. In the foreground is a large barge with a group of figures. "Effet du Soir" is the effect of twilight in the afternoon. A light breeze ruffles the blue water. Some of the houses that border the canal are in shadow, but the setting sun shines full on the tall campanile of St. George Maggiore, making a bright orange spot in the centre of the picture.

The nudes of Albert P. Lucas, from New-York, have become one of the features of the Champs de Mars. The principal picture this year, and the most important he has yet executed, is entitled "L'Appel," ("The Call.") It is painted in a light decorative scheme of color in Mr. Lucas's usual style, silvery tones and green being the dominant tones. Two nymphs, one standing and the other seated, are on the bank of a woodland stream, answering to the call of a third, who faces these spectators from the opposite bank. The figures are life-sized and entirely undraped. The nymph standing in the foreground has flowing black hair and a clear skin, while her companion is of the blonde type, and the more distant figure a pronounced brunette. The landscape, and especially the verdant forest interior, which forms the background of the picture, is shrouded in the cool mist of early morning. Besides this canvas, Mr. Lucas contributes a study of a young woman in warm golden light, in direct contrast to his principal picture. A piece of drapery is thrown over her breast, and her hair falls loosely over her shoulders. The title is "Yolande." Mr. Lucas has also "A Street Scene in Montigny," showing the moonlight on the houses of the village street, and another moonlight effect of a rainy night, with the light struggling through the mist, and falling on a field in which are some haycocks.

Fred Dana Marsh, from Chicago, exhibits an important decorative composition catalogued "Fantaisie," representing a group of six female figures, attired in strange vestments, wandering aimlessly through a field. The picture presents a powerful combination of color and displays the entire spectrum arranged harmoniously.

Herman Dudley Murphy, from Boston, is well represented by (1) an excellent portrait of H. O. Tanner, the artist; (2) a study of "A Venetian Girl," and (3) "Black and Green," a head study of a young woman.

Henry Stanley Todd from St. Louis, exhibits the best painting he has yet shown. It is a charming portrait of Miss McGrew of St. Louis, a pretty society girl, wearing a dress of rose-colored crêpon and standing against a background of gray-green plush.

Miss Elizabeth Nourse, from Cincinnati, has a pretty picture of Brittany girls, entitled "Heures d'Ete," ("Summer Hours.") They are two damsels of St. Gildas-de-Rhuys painted in full sunlight in the open air. "La Lecon de Lecture" ("The Reading Lesson") represents a Sister of Charity in the quaint costume of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, with a class of little children around her. A Dutch mother and her little daughter is a charming canvas, and the same may be said of "Interieur Hollandais," a cottage at Volendam, in Holland, with two figures.

Clinton Peters, from Baltimore, contributes a portrait of his wife seated on the arm of a chair, against a background of tapestry and brown wood. Mrs. Peters is dressed in a brown skirt and an iridescent rose and gray bodice, with large sleeves the tints of which have afforded the artist an opportunity for skillful treatment of light and shade. "At Lunch" represents a little boy enjoying his midday meal. His chubby figure faces you directly from behind the table covered with white linen, whereon is baby's repast.

J. Paradis, from Montreal, sends a series of good drawings. They include "A Vision," (from "The Premature Burial" of Edgar Poe,) "The Black Cat," (also from Edgar Poe,) some studies of cats, landscapes, and studies and sketches from life.

Miss Clara E. Sockett from Westfield, N. Y., has an excellent pastel portrait of Mlle. Louise Chevrier, the twelve-year-old daughter of M. Edmond Chevrier, the historian.

Andrew Kay Womrath from Philadelphia sends a number of drawings and book plates.

Miss Kathleen H. Greatorex and Mrs. Mary Macmonnies do not exhibit this year.

Mlle. Louise Breslau exhibits a number of pastels, including a portrait group of the children of M. Theodore Reinach, the celebrated Hellenist. She also sends a series of figures and flowers executed by a new process of albuminous detrempe which greatly interests artists. The process gives unalterable tints at once vivid and soft. The pictures done in this manner resemble pastel and oil painting at the same time. Mlle. Breslau's own portrait figures among the collection of detrempes she exhibits.

Pierre Carrier-Belleuse, the pastelist, is represented by seven works. "Le Colin Maillard," ("Blindman's Buff") is a large pastel showing a Pierrot in black satin, his eyes bandaged, endeavoring to catch the rosy ballet girls who whirl around him. A small study of the nude and five portraits complete M. Carrier-Balleuse's exhibit. One of the portraits is of Mlle. Lobstein, an étoile of the ballet of the Opéra, in a décolletée dress of rose-colored satin. Another is the Marquise de C. in a toilet of green changeable silk, with a white aigrette in the hair.

Leon Couturier has an important military picture, entitled "En Avant," ("Forward,") showing a battalion charging with bayonets. In the foreground are the trumpeters blowing furiously, amid the smoke and the falling shells. Some of the houses on the village square, which forms the framework of the tableau, have been struck and riddled by cannon balls; here and there men fall under the whistling bullets; but nothing stops the charge of the soldiers, whom their commander directs by signs.

Louis Dumoulin, who has recently been to Japan and other countries of the extreme Orient to paint a panorama for the 1900 exhibition, shows some twenty pictures painted in Japan. They present a pictorial synopsis of that charming country; its streets, temples, villages, and landscapes. The canvases that attract most attention are (1) "A Street in Tokio, at Twilight"; (2) "The Theatrical Quarter at Yokohama," and (3) "The Fete of Youths," when the town is decorated with enormous paper balloons representing fishes, projecting from the houses at the ends of big bamboos, and indicating the number of boys in each house.

Maurice Eliot exhibits a series of landscapes painted on the Mediterranean coast, and a large landscape entitled "La Fin du Jour," ("The End of the Day.") A big bent pine tree stands against the sea, and the distant coast and in the background a group of women are disappearing towards the sun.

Albert Fourie contributes a "Baigneuse." A young woman (the same who posed for M. Fourie's picture in the Luxembourg Museum) is seated on the bank of a stream, dipping the tip of her foot into the clear water. Her nude form contrasts against the green of a sunlit meadow, closed on the horizon by a thick curtain of trees.

M. Garnier exhibits a small study, representing the studio of Bastien Lepage, at Damvillers, executed some time before his death.

Gaston Guignard exhibits a panel of eight works. "Veaux a Vendre" ("Calves for Sale") is a big canvas, with life-sized figures and animals. A cattle merchant, surrounded by calves, is doing business, and at the same time drinking from a pitcher of cider. There is a pretty play of sunlight and shadow on the scene. "The Return of the Flock" shows the sheep coming down the hillside along a rough road by twilight. "The Interior of a Sheepfold in the Landes" is a pretty effect of light, which the half-open door causes to penetrate vividly and fade in chiaroscuro. "Sunrise in Normandy" depicts some oxen gazing at the ball of fire that emerges from the morning mists. In "Moonrise in Sologne," a flock of sheep is coming from the shade into the moonlit landscape. A snow-covered village street during a thaw forms the frame of "The Baker's Cart." "The Setting Sun in The Landes" lights up an old pollard willow, and "Lunar Twilight" shows the moon softly lighting up a pond in the midst of a vast plain.

Alexis la Haye, Director of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Nimes, has a charming landscape, with a twilight effect, and a crescent moon in a patch of sky, seen through the trees of a wood. It is catalogued "Soir d'Eté," ("A Summer Evening.")

"Les Pupes de Bengale" shows a woman in a light-colored dress, lying in a hammock, holding in her arms a tiny sleeping baby. A southern landscape, with olive trees, fills the background, and in the right in the foreground is a bush of Bengal roses, rising up to the hammock. Above is a clear blue sky.

"Jeux d'Enfants" ("Children's Games") is a decorative panel with eight figures, most of whom are playing around a bush of blue hydrangeas. In the foreground a child is swinging in a hammock, surrounded by other children. The sunlight effect forms a pretty setting to the scene.

Alfred Wahlberg exhibits a moonlight view of the Gullmarsfjord and a view of part of Stockholm.

George Jeannoit has three interesting numbers. One is a picture of peasant women in a mortuary chamber. The accessories are sacrificed in order to concentrate the spectator's attention on the heads and hands of the personages, which are full of character. The general aspect of the canvas is dark, recalling certain pictures of the Dutch school. Quite different in effect is a portrait of a young lady—a harmony in pale gold and white. She is dressed in a green robe, she is reclining on an Empire sofa, upholstered in rose-colored silk. The right elbow is resting on a cushion, and the hand bends back under her chin. The left hand hangs loosely down by her side, holding a fan. A soft, diffused light fills the atmosphere. The third picture is a moonlight effect on a pale, dim landscape. Tall trees border a meadow, which touches a span of glaucous water, wherein two female forms are seen bathing.

Edouard Sain, the famous French portraitist, exhibits a series of splendid portraits and studies, the learned conservator of the Bibliotheque des Estampes, is placed next to that of a young lady of Lorraine, glowing with youth and healthful beauty. "Jeune Baigneuse," ("A Young Girl Bathing,") is a small nude, which Marc Legrand has poetically described in some verses composed while sitting for his portrait in the artist's studio. "La Priere," ("Prayer,") is an evocation of Jeanne d'Arc as a child, with eyes uplifted and hands clasped in prayer, her features bearing the imprint of faith and innocence.

The portrait of Mlle. S. shows a charming young girl in a ball dress, wearing a hat with large ailes. That of Mme. H., in a corsage of green velvet, is a brush study, the roses in the cheeks finding a responding color note in the bouquet of roses fastened on the dress. "Petite Chenoise," ("The Little Chinese Woman") is an amusing glimpse at the land of tea and painted porcelain.

In pastels M. Sain exhibits a striking portrait of Mlle. M. L., whose frank, open countenance and ravishing beauty make a most attractive picture.

Gaston La Touche's "La Ronde" represents a children's round dance about a marble fountain surmounted by a vase in a vast park—a brilliant setting of green grass and foliage. "Scene de la Vie d'Autrefois" ("A Scene of By-gone Times") shows a barque entering into port, filled with joyous personages of the Renaissance period; "Les Pillards" ("The Pillagers") depicts a troop of soldiers loaded with plunder in a forest lighted up by the red fire of the setting sun. "La Vasque" ("The Fountain") is a big marble fountain whence the water flows in silvery sheets amid Autumn foliage. "Idleness," "The Fountain of Jouvence," and "A Brittany Pilgrimage" are noteworthy.

Willy Martens, the Dutch painter, sends four works. The principal one represents a woman on the dunes of Katryle, accompanied by a goat, for which she is cutting grass. The upper part of the figures stand out against a pale gray sky. The ensemble of the picture is painted in a blonde tonality, characteristic of the dunes along the coast of Holland. The second picture is a rustic interior, with a woman and some children playing. Three children seated on the dunes under a pale gray sky are shown in the third picture, while the fourth is a smaller canvas showing a woman in a garden. Alphonse Moutte, the great Marseilles artist, has a life-size study of the nude. A female form is stretched out on a piece of yellow cloth, her head resting on her bent arm.

"Père Recoul" is a head study of the vine-dresser of Chateauneuf-du-Pape, and "Jeanne" is the head of a Marseilles flower vendor.

M. Montenard, one of the founders of the society, exhibits a depiction of the legend of Mary Magdalen at Ste. Baume. After having wandered about in the stony district that environs Marseilles, the penitent perceives at the break of day the high rocks of Ste. Baume, where she will go to end her days in tears and prayer. Montenard's other pictures include (1) "Autumn, Village in Provence"; (2) "A Fortress near Toulon"; (3) "Mount Soudon Amid Olive Trees in the Neighborhood of Toulon"; (4) "Le Vieux Marin," a young maid of Provence gazing at the sea; (5) "A View of Toulon Harbor," surrounded by blue and rosy mountains; (6) "Moonrise on the Basses Alps"; (7) "An Effect of Mistral on the Mediterranean Coast," and (8) an old village amid desertlike fields, burned by the August sun.

In the sculpture section, Camille Lefèvre exhibits in marble his group, "Bonheur," (Happiness,) of which he has already exhibited the plaster cast. It represents a young mother, kneeling, coaxing her child to sleep. In plaster, M. Lefèvre exhibits his frontals for the Town Hall of Issy. "Le Marché Gardening" is represented on one side by a young woman surrounded by fruits and vegetables, and, on the other side, by two children gardening. "Factory Labor" is represented on one side by an engineer, resting on his elbow, meditating, with a compass in his hand, and on the other side, by two children turning the power wheel. A bas relief representing the sculptor at work and a statue to represent the town of Issy complete M. Lefèvre's exhibit.

MR. HADLEY'S ANNIVERSARY.

Prays Each Year Alone in the Cell Where He Was Converted.

Superintendent Henry H. Hadley of the missions at 510 West Broadway, 28 Bowery, and 316 Water Street spent ten minutes in a cell at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station at midnight Saturday. He spent the time alone in prayer, as he has done on the night of every April 18 for fourteen years, excepting once, two years ago, when he was sick.

Fourteen years ago on the night of April 18, Mr. Hadley was converted in that cell—No. 10. Sergt. De Laney, who was then a Roundsman, was doing Sergeant's duty at the desk about 11:30 o'clock, when a man about thirty-five years old, poorly dressed, and looking like a drunkard of the worst kind, staggered up the station house steps and into the room. He said that he was drunk, and wanted to give himself up. The Roundsman took his self-preferred complaint and locked him up in Cell No. 10.

The doorman heard the sound of groans and weeping in the cell during the night, but maudlin weeping from drunken prisoners was not an unusual thing. All alone in the cell, Mr. Hadley was experiencing "a change of heart." The night's vigil and agony was a turning point in his life. The homeless drunkard reformed, and his life since has been spent in the reformation of others.

The prisoner spoke of his conversion to the men in the station house next morning. He was taken to the old Harlem Police Court, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and arraigned before Justice Bixby. He told his story to the Justice, and by his earnestness convinced him that what he said was true. Mr. Bixby discharged him, with a word of encouragement.

Sergt. De Laney, who has been at the same station house since, has been on duty more than half the times when Mr. Hadley has called to perform his vigil. At other times strange officers have been there, but admission has never been refused. On the night of April 18 there is always a doorman or some officer about who remembers Mr. Hadley, and the cell is kept vacant for him.

He appeared Saturday night as usual, and after a word to Sergt. De Laney, who again happened to be at the desk, was led into the prison. When he came out his eyes were red with weeping. He spoke a few words to the men in the section room, and then hurried away.

Too Much Trouble to Prosecute.

John Dedreaux, six years old, of 1,549 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and severely bruised yesterday at Seventy-second Street and the West Driveway, in Central Park, by C. L. Repplo of 240 West Twenty-fourth Street, who was riding on his bicycle. Sergt. Hodgins of the Park police, caught Repplo, but the lad's parents refused to make a complaint. They said it would be "too much trouble" to appear against him in court. The boy's wounds were dressed by the Park ambulance surgeon.

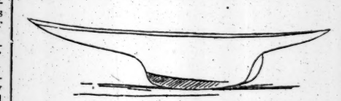
MAY BE A CUP CHALLENGER

THE NEW METEOR IS BUILT WELL WITHIN THE LIMITED LENGTH.

Will Race Against Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita—Ogden Goelet's Samphire Not a Racing Success—New Twenty-Raters to Meet Howard Gould's Niagara—A Twenty-three-Foot Class Will Furnish Good Sport on the Clyde.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 7.—The Emperor of Germany's large cutter being built here is getting into shape. She is planked up to the covering board, and shows an extra length of counter. What will interest Americans is that, while it is denied that the Emperor will challenge for the America's Cup, the cutter's load water line is 89 feet, or just inside the limit for a challenger. This may mean that the cutter has been built to compete on fair terms with the Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita, but the load water line of the Satanita is about 95 feet, which does not interfere with her racing against the



Outlines of the Meteor,
The New Yacht for the Emperor of Germany.

Britannia and Ailsa. Under our new measurement rule a twenty-rater limit is a couple of feet more than under our last rule, which suggests that the Emperor's cutter might have had her load water line lengthened with advantage. But the length of 89 feet given suggests that there may have been reasons for keeping inside the extreme measurement for a challenger.

The information which has reached us of the intention of a Canadian syndicate to challenge for the Chicago International Cup has been a surprise in Glasgow, not unmixed with misgivings as to the authenticity of the details given. The challenger is vaguely stated as a cutter to be owned by a syndicate of Toronto financiers, and it is added that Mr. G. L. Watson has been fixed upon as the designer. The selection would not be unlikely, since Mr. Watson is well known by his yachts on Lake Ontario. He has designed one or more yachts for Mr. Goodrun, the distiller, in Toronto, as well as for other Canadian yacht owners. Watson's famous ten-tonner Madge is owned on Lake Ontario, and, while his ten-tonner Verve I. was one of the Toronto racing cutters, his Verve II. at one time belonged to Chicago.

The Nice international regatta was opened with an imposing squadron. The programme for the several days' racing included a preliminary "promenade," in which all the yachts taking part in the races following had to take part, and in consequence forty-seven yachts were entered for the display—from the Satanita cutter, 125 tons' rating, down to the Sapho, of 0.48 rating. Four prizes were presented for racing, the first being a work of art, presented by M. Faure, President of the French Republic, and to contest for these twenty-one yachts, large and small, crossed the starting line. Alas, the first prize to the twenty-rater Stephanie in an unsteady wind, but rather the breeze was good enough for Stephanie to beat Mr. Ogden Goelet's new Samphire by eleven minutes. Even English Channel critics confess to Sibbick's new Samphire's being an unaccountable failure, a verdict to which measurement rule which is not surprising, but which cannot be consoling to owners of new-rule yachts. But since the science of naval architecture is only making "rapid strides," we cannot be too critical, unless when the strides are obviously the wrong direction.

Yacht designers resemble milliners in so far that changes of fashion are inevitable to promote business, but a new boat is much more costly than a new bonnet. In the opening race at Nice there was a good deal of wind and sea, neither of which Samphire seemed to like, and over part of the course Stephanie ran away from Samphire. Clyde yachtsmen fought shy of ordering new-rule boats, and are congratulating themselves that they did so.

Fife's new twenty, building at Fairlie for Mr. E. Jamison, is looked forward to as our champion twenty for the coming season, and, next to her, Fife's last season's Euchris, when she gets her new bottom into shape. Alfred Payne's new twenty, building in the Belvidere Yard, Southampton, will, no doubt, be more than a match for Lord Runraven's Audrey, new last season, but Niagara, with Captain Isaac Bell's hands, will settle if any "rapid stride" has really been made. But mistakes in naval construction are not confined to yacht building. Lord Charles Beresford, the bombarder of Alexandria, has just announced his opinion that the light-ended battleships we are building will "go down bottom up after being twenty minutes in action."

The Clyde yachting squadron has just been reinforced by Watson's forty-rater Carina, built by Henderson Brothers at Glasgow for Admiral Victor Montagu. The purchaser is Mr. Patrick Inglis of the Clyde firm of shipbuilders, Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, the builders of Ailsa. The Clyde also owns Fife's last season forty-rater Isolde, owned by Mr. Peter Donaldson of Glasgow, and the champion of her class. The forty-rater Irene, designed by Watson and built three seasons since by the Messrs. Inglis for Prince Henry of Prussia, is also owned now by Mr. Fleming of Glasgow. The Clyde has, in fact, more than its own share of forty-raters, and, with Carina in the hands of Mr. Inglis, that cutter will be raced for all she is worth. Of course at the Clyde regattas, in July, Watson's last season's Caress will be present, and the forty-rater matches, strengthened by Irene, and perhaps Alfred Payne's improved Corsair, will be up to their old standard when Dan Hatcher's Norman led the ruck.

With our ten-rater class still stifled by Herreshoff's Dakota, the racing in this exceptional Clyde class will not be much to look at.

The fives, strengthened by Sibbick's new cutter for Mr. J. C. Connell of Glasgow, may be better than last season if Sibbick's new Anglia and Soper's new Dusky Queen come around from the Solent, but this is rather doubtful. A trip of 600 miles in a five-rater means an adventure that even reckless crews do not relish. But it has been done by our old five-tonners. However, an old five-tonner and a new five-rater are very different boats. In the absence of Anglia and Dusky Queen, we have only Connell's new Sibbick and Fife's Almida, altered up to date, to count upon. Fife is building a five-rater at Fairlie, but this cutter is for a Russian owner, and it is not likely she will be raced anywhere except in the Gulf of Finland, where yacht racing appears to have caught on with great spirit, and unless St. Petersburg is emptied into Moscow, to witness the coronation of the Czar during the coming Summer, the Gulf of Finland will be a Russian harbor.

The Emperor of Germany has determined on making the Baltic a yachting Mediterranean, with the advantage in favor of the Baltic that racing in iceboats can be enjoyed in the Baltic during the Winter and in boats under canvas during the Summer. This means, of course, a racing season all the year around, which the Mediterranean climate forbids. Denmark, Sweden, and Russia can all enjoy the same sport without any wearisome vacation, and for those who have no other vocation an uninterrupted year of yacht racing must be very charming.

While White Brothers of Itchen Ferry are getting on with the eleven cutters for the Solent new class of single-handed cruisers, the Clyde twenty-three-foot load-waterline class is once more to take the lead as the Clyde amateur class. Mr. Kenneth Clark, one of the famous yachting family of Clarks of Paisley, gave Fife an order for a twenty-three-footer for this class, and this cutter has been completed. This boat will no doubt embody Fife's latest ideas and will be sailed by her owner to perfection, albeit when he is at the tiller the boat will be trimmed down by the stern.

The Clyde twenty-three-foot class is able enough for any Clyde weather, unless an American cyclone gets mixed up with an American squall. The boats of this class are not only high-class racing machines, but are first-rate cruisers, with plenty of accommodation for the owner and a friend, unless these are accustomed, like some yachtsmen, to sleep under silk bedquilts. Although the twenty-three-foot class boats are raced by their owners and their amateur friends, they are transformed into single-handed cruisers when these are away, and the boats have to be navigated by the solitary sailor in charge.

Herreshoff's two-and-a-half-rater Wenonah burst up the Clyde class of the same rating, but the sale of Wenonah to a German owner has given the class another chance. Fife is building a two-and-a-half-rater for J. Steward Clark of Paisley, and since some rivals are left in the Clyde the class may once more be reformed.

Among the Clyde smaller classes, the new Inellan class promises a very big lead. Inellan is a recent Clyde watering place, about five miles further down the Clyde than Dunoon, and has been built within the last forty years. Last Autumn a yacht club was formed, and a one-design small class established, the boats being 15 feet load water line and 17 feet over all. The class is intended for evening sailing after the young fellows have arrived from their day's grow offices. Of course, the boats are on the small side for sailing under lug sails, but quite big enough to be rowed back to moorings when becalmed. No less than twenty-four new boats have been ordered for this class, fourteen of which are building by Messrs. Paul Jones & Sons of Gourock, Clyde, and ten by Mr. Ninian of Largo, Clyde. This squadron promises much for the spirit and enthusiasm of the club.

We have had a hot controversy on the construction of lifeboats, prompted by a sad disaster which happened in Dublin Bay some time since, when the crew of a lifeboat was drowned by the upsetting of the boat. Among the many points made prominent is the fact that the Norwegian fishing fleet at Lofoten is attended by a lifeboat of peculiar build, which accompanies the fleet to sea and remains with it until the fishing boats are all safe in harbor. This convoy draws about nine feet of water, is beamy and powerful enough for a gale of wind, and is always there to render assistance when it is needed. Surely such a practical and humane precaution has never been adopted in this country, where every season fishing boats are lost and crews drowned. We have millions of public money to spend on battleships and vessels built for the destruction of human life, but no public money to spend on saving life, and yet we are proud of being called a Christian nation.

ATTENDED CHURCH IN A BODY.

Sons of the Revolution Listen to a Patriotic Sermon.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution attended the service at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The pulpit was decorated with an American flag and cut flowers in honor of the occasion.

The society each year attends church in a body and listens to a patriotic sermon by one of the noted divines of the city.

The members were out in force yesterday. Among those present were Gen. Horace Porter, J. Collins Pumpelly, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the society; J. Van Vechten Olcott, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Edward Hagaman Hall, Registrar of the Society.

A number of society women occupied the pews. Among them were many of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge preached the sermon. He dwelt upon the noble deeds and the lessons furnished the American people in the struggle of 1776.

Held for Stealing a Bicycle.

William Keegan, nineteen years old, of 265 East Thirty-third Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen a bicycle belonging to Edward Corbett, a theatrical agent. Keegan is employed as a clerk in a butter and egg store on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. Corbett left his bicycle in a repair shop and hired Keegan to take it to a certain theatre when the repairs were finished. Keegan sold the wheel to Julius Xiques of 292 Bowery for $20. Keegan waived examination, and Magistrate Wentworth held him in $1,000 for trial.

FAST DAY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

How the Custom Was Established by the Pilgrim Fathers.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 19.—Gov. Cleaves has appointed Thursday, April 23, as a day of "fasting and prayer."

The custom of appointing a special day, known as Fast Day, has been in vogue in the New-England States ever since the landing of the Puritan settlers on the Massachusetts shores. When the Pilgrim Fathers came over from England they brought with them the old custom of appointing special days for fasting and prayer. If there was any great object for which they were struggling, a day was set apart that all might join in the prayer to the Almighty for strength and wisdom.

The first observance in this country was soon after the Pilgrims landed in Salem. On the day set for the festival all joined in praise to the Lord, at the same time asking for plenty of rain and abundant crops. These occasions were generally appointed by the resident clergymen, but as the colonies expanded and States were formed the duty gradually fell on the Governors of the different States. The custom has been handed down from generation to generation as a matter of course. The Governor prepares an elaborate proclamation, which is generally published in nearly all the newspapers in the State, and a finely engrossed copy is sent to all the clergymen through the various city and town clerks, to be read from their pulpits the Sunday previous.

The observance has been almost wholly confined to the New-England States, and has now become almost meaningless. In fact, Massachusetts woke up to this fact several years ago, and abolished the practice. Henry Ward Beecher, in "Norwood," says: "The Pilgrims found it written: 'They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.' He that goeth forth and waiteth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.' This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a fast day in March or April, and a day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus, the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and unsteady festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saints' days without number, being laid aside."

But very few churches now observe the day. The ministers read the proclamation, and that ends it. It is a gay holiday, pure and simple. Not much fasting is done and less praying. Baseball has superseded adoration of the Deity, and horseback riding gives vastly more pleasure to the average man than meditation.

The Governor always says that Fast Day is a day of "humiliation, fasting, and prayer," but no one ever takes the manifesto seriously, and, therefore, everybody takes care to enjoy himself as much as possible on this occasion. It is evident that the people believe that a day spent in innocent and healthful amusement is fully as well employed as if it had been passed in vain effort at "humiliation" on an empty stomach.

HORROR OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

A Washington Man, with a Patent, Raises His Voice.

In these days of steam and of rapid ocean transit collision is justly regarded as one of the most fruitful causes of disaster and one of the direst perils of the sea. When such disaster happens, rules of the road, to say nothing of common humanity, require that the colliding vessel shall stand by her victim, even at her own peril, and do all that can be done to rescue those on board.

To the disgrace of some shipmasters several instances have been recently recorded where fatally wounded ships have been left to sink and drown their crews and passengers, while the other hurried away, making no attempt at rescue and offering no assistance.

The reading of such cases has aroused the just indignation of a Washingtonian, and in a pamphlet sent by him to the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES it is set forth that "it is legal to pass drowning and shipwrecked people." He proposes a law to make it illegal, and in words that breathe and paragraphs that burn he tells how the United States corvette Oneida was run down and sunk by the British steamship Bombay.

"Never did a vessel carry happier hearts nor more hope-buoyed crew. The night thickened, and there was a breath of gale in the puffing wind. A few miles down Yeddo Bay the English steamship Bombay, carrying mails and bound in, swept wildly down upon the Oneida, wounded her to death and rolled on by, a huge, heavy wooden warship, as if struck by a bolt of lightning, careened, filled, and plunged to the bottom, carrying with her nearly the entire crew. Scarce a boat's crew were saved. The piteous voices of some of the poor floating fellows were ringing on the night air when the Captain of the Bombay, who never halted to see the harm he had done, was steaming into Yokohama Harbor."

The Elbe disaster, when that fine vessel was sunk by the Crathie, is recounted in the pamphlet in a way that makes the heart swell with pity for the victims and then with indignation against the Captain of the Crathie.

A dozen or more such instances are recounted, and the indignant reader thinks with gratitude of the man who is at last to put a stop to such things by invoking the strong arm of the law.

And then the reader gets a jolt—abrupt and sudden as the impact of a prow gliding out of a fog. The man who is about to invoke the law—who is he? Some unhonored and unsung Plimsoll, some mute, inglorious and unselfish philanthropist?

Not much. He is the patentee of the only self-righting and self-bailing and unswampable lifeboat; rattan and cork lifecar and raft, and detaching lifeboat apparatus, and more to follow. That is, he signs himself as such, and he wants a copy of the paper mailed to him.

BUSY LEGISLATIVE WEEK

MANY MATTERS FOR ASSEMBLY AND SENATE TO CONSIDER.

Raines Ballot Bill to Come Up in the Lower House—Two Measures Relating to Hounding and Jacking of Deer to be Disposed of, Probably Tuesday—Many Routine Matters Which Are of Interest to Local Constituencies.

ALBANY, April 19.—The end of the legislative session being near at hand, there will be a rush of routine work this week, caused by the desire legislators feel to progress local legislation to please their constituents. Some important measures also will be considered, and all in all there will be a good deal for the Legislature to attend to this week.

Senator Raines's bill, proposing amendments to the general ballot law, which has passed the upper house, will be considered in the Assembly before the week shall close. An attempt was made Friday to progress the bill to third reading, when it was received from the Senate, but objection was made and the measure will have to take its regular course.

Mr. Babcock, who introduced a bill last week for free textbooks to be furnished with money from the Treasury of the State, will insist upon a hearing on his measure before the Assembly Public Education Committee. Mr. Babcock will insist upon this, not so much because he anticipates his bill will pass as because he wishes to obtain the sentiment of the Department of Public Education and the legislators with reference to the question to which his bill relates. The measure, Mr. Babcock says, is in the interest of the poor parents whose children are embarrassed because the parents are unable to furnish necessary textbooks.

One of the interesting features of legislation which will come up in the Assembly this week will be the bills amending the game law by prohibiting the hounding and jacking of deer. Senator Malby, the introducer of one of the bills, has been successful in getting his measure past the upper house, and it is a special order for to-morrow night in the Assembly. Assemblyman Sanger has not been so fortunate. His bill, prohibiting hounding and jacking, when it came up in the Assembly, was amended so that hounding and jacking would be allowed for fifteen days in the woods. It is the intention of Mr. Sanger to have the Malby bill laid aside when it shall come up Monday night, and to have both his and Senator Malby's measures come up at the same time Tuesday. Then Mr. Sanger will abandon his bill and use his influence in passing the Senate measure.

The Capitol Appropriation bill, which was amended in the Senate last week by striking out the item of $500,000 which was to be appropriated for contract work, is now on the order of third reading, and will be passed early this week in the Senate in its amended form. The bill will then go to the Assembly, with the understanding that the five-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation shall be restored. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Capitol Commission.

The appropriation of $310,000 made for day's labor represents one portion of a total amount of money which it had been determined should be expended in continuing a portion of the work by day's labor. It is expected that the bill will be returned to the Senate before the close of the week in the form in which it was introduced, and that the passage of this measure will be recognized by many of those who voted to strike out the appropriation for contract work.

Assemblyman Sanger's bill, which amends the civil service laws in order to provide means for carrying out the provisions of the new Constitution, is now on the order of third reading in the Assembly. Mr. Sanger is hopeful of progressing his measure through the lower house. He says he will be satisfied by taking one step in the right direction this year.

Another bill of Mr. Sanger's, which provides for filing statements of election expenses by treasurers of political committees and organizations, is ready for final passage in the Assembly, but there will be many arguments presented against it when it shall come before the House. Many of the members are predicting its defeat.

As special orders in the Senate this week will be the bill of Senator Malby, providing for a change in the law which compels the teaching of the effects of narcotics upon the human system, and the compromise bill, which emanates from State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner and the educational interests of the State, both bills striking out of the law the provision which requires the use of textbooks, but in other ways they differ as to the operation of the law.

The Page bill, authorizing the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to lease the bridge railroad so as to form a connecting link between the New-York and Brooklyn elevated road, will be recommitted for a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation Tuesday afternoon. Senator Parsons will move to recommit the bill in response to a request from ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan for a hearing.

The companion Anti-Coal Trust bill to that of Mr. Robbins, which was signed by the Governor last week, is still on the order of third reading in the Senate.

Assemblyman Austin has given notice that he this week will move to pass out of its order his bill, which gives the

SHIP BUILDER AND OWNER

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OF AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE.

The Business Protected Out of Existence by the Big Builders—John Codman's Views as to the Result of the Influence upon Congress Exerted by Cramp and Others—An Analysis of "Years of Commerce, Edited by Chauncey M. Depew."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. George W. Smalley contributed to The Herald of last Sunday a two-column review of a work entitled "Years of Commerce, Edited by Chauncey M. Depew." The name of the book was attractive and the name of the editor was more so. I accordingly sought for it on the next morning, but it could not be found in any of the book stores. At last I was directed to the office of publication in Fulton Street, and was there shown the two immense volumes and courteously permitted to turn over the leaves.

I looked in vain for some stirring words of introduction from our Chauncey, but found that his editorship was confined to a small space at the end of the book. It is a huge compendium of advertisements spun out, by persons engaged in various industries, into chapters more or less verbose. Its price is $12, and it may be worth that to those who can afford to buy it for references to some valuable information it doubtless contains. It is published by subscription. Its subscribers will have it on their own tables, their friends will have it on theirs, it will be in some great public libraries and in reading rooms of large hotels, but until times improve and literature becomes more scarce, it is not likely that many editions will be sold over the counter. All that Mr. Depew has to do with it is, in the concise style of a weather prophet, to give us at the close, "a forecast of the future after paying a well-deserved tribute to the writers who under his co-ordinating supervision have put forth each for himself a plain, clear, and lucid statement of the material world with which he is familiar."

Thus the tail wags the dog. I question if Mr. Depew co-ordinately supervised a single one of these long advertisements.

"Stat magni nominis umbra."

Doubtless Mr. Smalley was employed by The Herald to fill up the allotted space, but it is made evident, as we read between the lines, that the inspiration came from Philadelphia. The article on shipbuilding by Mr. Cramp is first mentioned, and after a very slight reference to other industries is dilated upon most extensively. It reminds one of the patent medicine puffs to which we are sometimes unconsciously led up by the adroitness of the writer until we are ashamed of the deception that has been practiced upon us.

The title "Years of Commerce" stands for "Mr. Cramp the shipbuilder," and I wish to do full justice to him in that capacity. He may be equaled by some of the great shipbuilders on the Clyde, but he is excelled by none of them. He has turned out work, especially for the navy, that they may well envy. His magnificent plant has enabled him to secure favorable contracts for the construction of National cruisers and battleships, and has more than filled his agreements. The Government, with which it has not been so much a question of expense as of work well done, has acted wisely in awarding them to him. It was a necessity that, instead of going abroad, as some nations have done for some of their ships, it should have them built at home, whatever the cost may be. The Government is not a competitor for the carrying trade of the ocean, where the difference of cost is a most serious consideration, and millions of dollars are not to be taken into account, as are a few thousands by merchant ship owners.

Thus much of honest praise that is due to Mr. Cramp for what he has accomplished. When we come to look upon his activity in another direction, he is deserving of censure equal to the credit that has been bestowed upon him. I am not in the habit of mincing words. I regard Mr. Cramp as regarded Mr. Roach, to be consciously or unconsciously fostering the most disastrous blow to the commercial prosperity, the almost total annihilation of our foreign carrying trade. The interest of ship owners, of sailors, of commerce, of the Nation, has for years been steadily opposed by these men and by others who have followed in their lead. By a monopoly they have insisted on having added to it bounties, and subsidies, and all sorts of protection, until they have protected our carrying trade out of sight, and have succeeded in protecting foreigners in the full enjoyment of it.

That is precisely how the case stands today. The signs of the old shipping merchants on South Street have been taken down; our Yankee sailors, having no ships whereon to go to sea, have become shoemakers; we are paying $225,000,000 of freight money annually to foreigners, and crews to man the splendid iron clads that Mr. Cramp has built are raked and scraped from the ships of Europeans and Asiatics. Mr. Cramp finds abundant reasons for England's gain and America's loss of shipping. One of them is that England run short of wood, and so adopted iron shipbuilding perforce. Being, however, an iron shipbuilder himself, he does not take exactly the same view of this matter as was apparent to the eyes of the Hon. John Lynch of Maine, Chairman of the first Investigating Committee in 1870. That gentleman submitted a long report to the effect that, whereas, British iron steamships were becoming common, it was the duty of Congress to grant bounties to the wooden shipbuilders of his "decstrick," and thus drive the interlopers off the sea. One man of the committee favored the idea. He thought a bounty could be afforded by giving eighty acres of public land per ton for every iron steamship built.

Still, Mr. Cramp intimates that but for the expense that England was put to in importing timber, iron shipbuilding would not have been thought of. Those of us who are old enough can well remember with what pertinacity the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held on to their unwieldy wooden arks, assigning as a reason that there was some property in the water of the Pacific that would render iron ships so foul that they could not be used as on the Atlantic. We have had several peripatetic junketing committees since the time of Mr. Lynch whose ostensible purpose it was to find out how American commerce, as they termed the carrying trade, could be revived. For the most part they called shipbuilders only into their councils, with as good reason as St. Paul might have assigned if he had consulted with the silversmiths of Ephesus as to the best means of spreading the Gospel. As the silversmiths maintained that home religion should be protected by encouraging the making of silver shrines for Diana, so the shipbuilders argued that nobody should advocate any policy that would interfere with their home industries.

"Mr. Cramp traces the decline of American shipping to the civil war and the Confederate privateers. It would be just to say that if all our old stage coaches had been burned, destruction would have come upon our railroads. As the railway has superseded the stage coaches, so has the iron steamship superseded the wooden sailing ship. It is a mere coincidence that this change was going on during the progress of our civil war. When that war began, there was still some use for wooden ships. When it ended, they were almost obsolete. We had sold many of them to Englishmen, and they were rotting in English docks, instead of ours. Many of them had been destroyed by the Alabama and the Shenandoah, and it would have been better for us if they had destroyed them all, and they had been paid for as roundly as those for which England was assessed by the Geneva award. There were left to us only a lot of old hulks, for which we had no use.

I do not hesitate to affirm that the civil war was on the whole a benefit rather than an injury to the American ship owners of that period. While it was going on, iron ship building in Great Britain was making rapid strides, so that at its close there was not the frame of a wooden ship on the stocks in the whole United Kingdom. Not only was England setting iron ships afloat under her own flag, but she was building them for the people of all nations, excepting only those of the United States, and thus laying the foundation for shipyards in all those countries. It is a question if this "grasping, vindictive England," now accused of endeavoring to run us off the seas, would not have better consulted her own interest if she had absolutely prohibited the selling of her ships to foreigners. If she had done so she might perhaps have monopolized not only the ship building, but the carrying trade of the world. It is hard to say now whether it would be more of an advantage to us if Congress should repeal our restrictive navigation laws than it would be of disadvantage to England. An eminent Scotch ship builder says: "Whatever benefit might accrue immediately to us by such an act of Congress, the competition it would stir up among your ship builders would be so great that in a few years you would build your own ships and carry your own merchandise, thus interfering with England in both industries."

Mr. Cramp says: "When the war ended we had practically ceased to be a maritime nation." He adds: "England had become mistress of the seas. With an eye single to her commercial interests—at once the explanation of all her statecraft—she resolved to maintain her supremacy. To-day she is as resolute in her purpose as she was thirty years ago. Her shipping is the sign whereby she conquers in the mercantile world." With the exception of the "statecraft" this is true, and that we have not divided the mercantile world with her is the fault of Mr. Cramp and his fellow-protectionists. Again he says: "We have shown most emphatically in the last ten years that we cannot only build ships equal to the best of foreign construction, but actually superior to them, ship for ship, in finish and in results. Moreover, we have so wonderfully progressed in these ten years that we can now actually build ships at only a trifle more in first cost than the most progressive of foreign ship builders."

I have already expressed my convictions that Mr. Cramp can build as good and as cheap a ship as any one else. Mr. Roach sang the same song for years, and yet he asserted, as Mr. Cramp asserts, that free ships would close up every shipyard in this country. "We can almost do it now," said Mr. Roach in 1875, "and all we need is a little more encouragement." Still, the fact remains that whatever may be the changes in the cost of material and of labor on either side of the Atlantic, the American ship owner is obliged to pay 25 per cent. more for his ship than he can purchase her for abroad. At one time Mr. Roach stated that the difference was only 5 per cent. against us, and in the very next week, when arguing against free ships, he said that such a bill passed by Congress would at once advance the cost of ship building in Scotland 20 per cent. To this the natural reply was made that as he would then have an advantage of 15 per cent. over the Scotchmen, we should not only not avail ourselves of the liberty to buy foreign ships, but he could build them for us, and likewise find a market for them in England. Yes, I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Cramp can do all that he says he can, and more, too.

Only the other day, sixteen railroad engines built in Philadelphia for the Siberian Railroad were shipped to Russia. Why, then, cannot Mr. Cramp build ships and sell them, even in England, at a profit? Mr. Cramp touches the most naive style upon one of the most outrageous incidents of special legislation in the annals of Congress. After deploring the falling off of our shipping because our ship builders, already bolstered up by a monopoly in their business, had not been still further aided by subsidies, he says that at last a little something has been done in the right direction—a little something, but not much—simply this: That the City of New-York and the City of Paris were allowed to come under our flag provided the American Steamship Company would build two similar ships to complete the line, and they were all four to receive "a moderate compensation—much less than England pays for the same work."

Now, England pays no subsidy or compensation to any of her ships carrying the mail between New-York and Liverpool beyond the mere letter postage they receive, and so, far from the subsidy of the American Line being a "moderate compensation," it is more than all the postage money received by all the ships of the Cunard and White Star Lines combined! If National charity is to be disbursed in this way, every man who wishes to own a ship is as much entitled to his share of it as is this privileged steamship company, and Mr. Cramp will be glad to build for him on the same terms, even if the Treasury should become bankrupt, as it assuredly would.

It is not surprising that the many great protective industries of the country should combine for the purpose of electing representatives, and that the representatives should obey their behests, but the power of the ship-building monopoly over Congress has been truly phenomenal. John Roach owned the Senate and the House. Secretaries Robeson and Chandler were merely his attorneys. When the provisions of Fernando Wood's tariff bill, which included free ships, became known, a deputation of ship builders, headed by Mr. Roach, arrived from Philadelphia the next morning breakfasted at the Arlington, then marched over to Mr. Wood's house, and the obnoxious clause was eliminated. When the Franco-German war broke out, and the Germans desired to place their transatlantic steamships under our flag, it being the last day of the session, President Grant sent a simultaneous message to the Senate and the House forcibly advocating the measure. Congress would have passed it with great unanimity, but the ship builders exerted their influence in both Senate and House, and their agents filibustered against it until the clock struck and the hammer fell.

At last, after perserverance on the part of the free-ship advocates for twenty-five years, during which time the ship builders allowed free-ship bill to be reported, Mr. Fithian, the Chairman of the Committee on Shipping, finally did report one, and President Cleveland counseled action upon it in his message. Mr. Fithian could not succeed in having it discussed in either session, and in his last letter to me on the subject he said: "It is impossible to get it up before the House. Mr. Cramp spends too much time at Washington."

JOHN CODMAN,
ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1896.

DEBATES AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

"Macbeth" to be Presented Without a Lady Macbeth—Patronesses.

The debate at the last meeting of the St. John's College Debating Society was on "Resolved, That emulation is a greater stimulus in the pursuit of learning than love of knowledge." M. Clark and P. Brant spoke for "emulation," J. Claffy and J. Mulholland for "love of knowledge."

The public debate this year will rival the best debates ever heard in the college. There will be six speakers, instead of the usual four. The question reads as follows: "Resolved, That Congress should declare the Monroe doctrine a vital, indispensable, and continuous principle in the policy of the United States." The speakers are: Affirmative—Robert E. McDonnell, '97, J. Francis Quinlan, '97, and John T. Delaney, '97. Negative—John Atkison, '97; James A. Wilson, '97, and Joseph A. Kelly, '97.

The rehearsals for the public play to be given May 7 are progressing favorably. From present indications "Macbeth" will be excellently rendered. The part of Lady Macbeth has been converted into that of a man, Macbeth's brother. While it loses a great deal by the change, it remains a strong part. James J. Donovan, '97, who played Malvino in "The Bells," will take the part of Macbeth; Charles Duffy, '98, Macbeth's brother; Robert E. McDonnell, '97, Macduff, and Joseph A. Kelly, '97, Banquo.

The concert given by the college Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, assisted by the college orchestra, Thursday evening, proved a success. The following is a list of most of the patronesses: Mrs. A. Arango, Mrs. Hilman Andrus, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. John Grace, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, Mrs. Peter McDonnell, Mrs. John McCann, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Francis O'Neill, Mrs. James F. Mathews, Mrs. Joseph Daly, Mrs. James F. O'Gorman, Mrs. Miles Tierney, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Miles O'Brien, Mrs. S. J. McPartland, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William Sadler, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. P. J. Kenedy, Mrs. Walter Roche, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. W. H. Gelschenen, Mrs. William H. Hurst, Mrs. Peter Callan, Mrs. Edward J. Joyce, Mrs. Edward D. Farrell, Mrs. Paul Haggerty, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Frank R. Edmunds, Mrs. Joseph V. Fogarty, Mrs. M. Murray, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant.

Vassar College Happenings.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 19.—Prof. Wheeler of Columbia College gave an illustrated lecture in the chapel of the college this week on "Athenian Tombs and Sculpture."

The class in embryology was addressed during the week by Mr Gary Calkin on "Karyokinesis and Fertilization."

The Dannreuther Orchestra of New-York gave a concert in the college chapel Friday evening.

The Vassar Miscellany for April contains an interesting article on "The Best Preparation for a Woman Physician," by Dr. Emma B. Culbertson, Vassar, '77. Dr. Culbertson was the first woman to be admitted to the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Taylor sailed last week for home, and is expected at the college on Thursday. A committee from the Students' Association in making preparation to receive him. On the committee are Miss M. N. Sanders, Miss Jean Wurnet, Miss Mary Chambers, Miss Mildred Anderson, and Miss Fanny Borden.

The commencement speakers of this year are Miss E. W. Arnold, Miss Anne Moore, Miss G. E. MacArthur, Miss Julia Schwartz, and Miss Helen Wood

General Theological Seminary.

The devotional meetings at the General Theological Seminary, held Wednesday evenings, will hereafter be devoted to addresses to the men about to be ordained.

The students returned Monday after the Easter vacation. There are now four weeks of college work before the term ends. The men will then have a week's vacation for reviewing their studies, followed by a week of examinations. Bishop Neely of Maine will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in June. Canon Mason delivered his first lecture to the students Thursday evening on "The Historical Mode of Studying Our Lord's Life." The other four lectures will be given as follows: April 21, "The Development of Our Lord's Moral Character"; April 23, "Our Lord's Exercise of Power"; April 29, "Our Lord's Knowledge; Its Apparent Limitations"; April 30, "Our Lord's Knowledge: Its Transcendent Character."

YALE'S HENLEY OARSMEN

ROWING IN THEIR SHELL AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

Never Before Has the Crew Changed From Barge to Shell So Early in the Training Season—The Oarsmen Soon Will Row on Lake Whitney over a Course of the Henley's Length—The Cook Stroke to be Made More Forcible.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The fourteen men who are training for the Henley contest on the other side of the Atlantic have been changed from the Yale barge to the Yale shell, a movement in the programme of the practice work of the Yale 'Varsity crew that marks definitely a great advance in Yale rowing. This decision to have the men row in the shell for the future followed a day or two after Capt. Robert J. Cook had spent a couple of days with the brawny oarsmen, and had become satisfied that such a change was expedient.

There is a great deal of significance attached to the fact when the Yale rowers are in such a condition that they can venture into a shell for training. Of course, each man individually can sit in a shell all right, and could row in it gracefully. But when eight men are placed in such a delicately constructed water craft as a Yale paper shell, they must be prepared to row in pretty good precision so that the boat will remain on an even keel. It is a very easy matter for a crew of eight powerful oarsmen who do not row fairly well together to wrench a shell so that it becomes useless. Two or three men pulling an uneven stroke would not only wreck one of these dainty bits of college boating property, but would also nullify all effort of the oarsmen to preserve the equilibrium of the shell. Hence the college boating critics, who are keenly alive to every move of the men who are to represent Yale on the Thames this coming Summer, immediately draw the inference when the men move from the barge to the shell that the Yale rowers have advanced to a very satisfactory degree in their rowing. There is no doubt the men are in excellent condition.

Now that the men can row in the shell and do creditable work in the way of keeping it evenly poised, it will only be a short time when the practice work will be finished on Lake Whitney, a smooth sheet of water a couple of miles from the Yale campus. There a course exactly the same length as that over which the eight will row when they meet the Englishmen at Henley will be marked out, and a very definite idea can be had of what time which a Yale eight can make on such a course, thus giving the Yale boating officials a chance to make comparisons with the time made by the fast English rowers for the same distance. Until the crew is transferred to Lake Whitney the rowing will be done in the harbor.

On Lake Whitney, rowing over the duplicate Henley course, the Cook stroke, which has served to win so many brilliant victories for the blue over the crimson of Cambridge, will undergo a slight change in this way: The principal, the essential element of that famous stroke, will remain as it is, but more energy will be put into it. A Yale oarsman thus explained the point in question to-day. He said:

"There will be no change in the Cook stroke. It will be simply regulated to the Henley course. That course is so much shorter than the four-mile course we have been accustomed for years to row over at New-London that more force will be put into the stroke. The speed of the stroke will not be any greater, perhaps, but the strength we will put into the blade when it is going through the water will be very materially increased. You take an eight that starts in on a four-mile course and the strength of the men is saved until they are approaching the finish, when, if it is a close contest, all the power in the arms, legs, and bodies of the men is put into the stroke. Now, as far as the Henley course is concerned, we will put that same vigor into the oar at the very start of the Henley contest that might be expected to go into the stroke in the last mile or two of a four-mile pull in a sharp, exciting, close race."

This will be the plan of the rowing when the men get out on Lake Whitney, where the distance exactly as it is at Henley will be marked out for the practice work. The eight are now rowing for an hour or an hour and a half every afternoon. It is good, hard rowing, too, for in about all the time they have to row, for the remainder of their day is taken up with their studies.

HARVARD'S GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The Baseball Nine Considered Weak, and the Crew in Bad Shape.

CAMBRIDGE, April 19.—The Harvard 'Varsity nine has now assumed something like definite shape, and some idea can be had of its chances and the probable final make-up. Capt. Dean has played three games during the past week, and has changed the positions comparatively little. The make-up has been as follows: Houghton and Cozzens pitchers, Scannell and Pote catchers, Stevenson first base, Dean second base, Wrenn short stop, Crawford third base, Rand left field, Paine centre field, Clark and Burgess right field.

This is without doubt the strongest team that Dean has now at his disposal. But it is weak at second base, and at short stop. The final outcome will probably be that Crawford will be moved to short stop and Clarkson will play at third base. Clarkson is just now taking an enforced vacation on account of his studies, but expects to play by another week. He is considered the best man in college for the position. He is a brother of John Clarkson, and has had the benefit of much experience on school teams. He is a freshman. He is a heavy batter and a good pitcher as well, though he is at present somewhat in disfavor because he refuses to use his arm during the cold weather.

Crawford was two years Captain of the Boston College nine. He is a consistent, steady fielder and a fair batter, though he is not brilliant in any way.

Harvard will be weak again in the box. Houghton and Cozzens are at present the two favorites. Houghton's batting is so good that he will have to be worked in some place.

The freshman nine is also on the road to improvement. The candidates have elected G. W. Thompson of Morristown, N. J., their Captain. Coach Garrison is rapidly getting them into shape. They are far better advanced than a freshman team usually is at this time. They have seven school nines, and on Thursday held the college nine down to 4 runs, playing an errorless game. The make-up of the nine is now as follows: Thompson second base, Lynch pitcher, Morse right field, Sherwin first base, Robinson centre field, Davis catcher, Howell and A. C. Galbraith short stop, Litchfield third base, McCall and Cole left field. The change pitchers are J. Galbraith and Morse.

The Spring football squad has been getting in a hard week's work under Capt. Wrightington. The new men are still with the squad, and a few old players have come out. The most noted is Kennedy of the Law School, an old full back from Leland Stanford Junior University. He will be a valuable acquisition to the eleven next Fall. Other men who put in an appearance on Monday were H. Scott, captain of his freshman team; Teague, '98; Warren of the Cambridge Latin School; Tuckerman, '97; Lee of Newton High School, Leaver, '98; Marvin, '98; Woodward, '98; Jackson, '98; Whipple, L. S.; Pitts, '97; Knox, '98, and Valentine, '98.

The 'Varsity crew is in a decidedly bad way. The good men are getting dropped on account of their studies, and those that are left are far from being good material. Faulkner and Mumford are both coaching, and Watson will be on hand this week. Things got so bad on Thursday that Mumford had to get into the boat and row at No. 5 in order to make up a full crew. Duffield and Hayes have quit rowing, and Sprague and Stillman have been ill. Marvin has been taken out of the freshman boat. He is a finished and an experienced oarsman, having rowed on the New-York Athletic Club crew for two years. The Harvard men take little interest in the crew, and the policy of secrecy employed lessens what little there is.

PRINCETON'S BUSY ATHLETES.

Baseball Team Doing Good Work, and the Nine About Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—Since the arrival of warm weather the athletic field at Princeton has presented a lively scene every afternoon. At 1 o'clock each day the 'Varsity and Consolidated baseball teams play a practice game, and the entire student body goes down to the 'Varsity field to watch the progress of their baseball players. On the grass diamond, at the southern end of the field, the freshman team holds daily practice, and on the southwest portion the Spring squad of football candidates begin work each afternoon at 1 o'clock, and spend a couple of hours kicking, passing, and falling on the pigskin. From 4 to 6 o'clock the newly organized lacrosse team practices, and the entire afternoon the numerous candidates for the track team are at work jumping, running, hurdling, vaulting, and throwing the weights.

The practice of the baseball men has advanced far enough to permit of a pretty close estimate of Princeton's strength on the diamond this season. The candidates have now been practicing out of doors two weeks, and the training table has been instituted, with the following membership: Smith, '97; Titus, '97; Easton, '98; Altman, '97; Wilson, '97; Jayne, '97; Kelly, '98; Ward, '96; Gunster, '96, and Capt. Bradley, '97. Several others will be taken on the table soon, it being Capt. Bradley's intention to increase the 'Varsity squad to fifteen men.

In fielding, Capt. Bradley's team has thus far shown itself to be a fairly representative college team. In batting the team has done average work, and individually some of the men have put up excellent stickwork. Altman, Bradley, and Smith have been hitting the ball hard and often, and Ward, Titus, and Gunster have shown better than the average batting form. Titus has done so well behind the bat that he is likely to continue in that position. Second base is the most uncertain position of the nine. Several men have been tried there, but with little success. Capt. Bradley will probably come in from the field, and cover second himself unless Sankey solves the problem by doing some hard hitting.

In the box the Tigers are stronger than they have been in several years. Easton, Altman, and Wilson form a group of twirlers hard to beat, and Jayne is a reliable substitute.

The freshman baseball training table has been made up as follows: Geer, (Captain,) Slidell, Uhle, Guerin, Hanlon, Perkins, McGibbon, Harrison, and Bedford. The following men are candidates for the team: Catchers—Slidell, Stevenson, and Geer; pitchers—Guerin, Wilson, Harrison, and Uhle; first base—Hanlon and Geer; second base—Perkins and Coffin; shortstop—Robb and McGibbon; third base—Harrison and Vail; outfield—Pitkin, Bedford, and Harrison. Several additional players will be taken to the training table as their work improves.

In response to Acting Captain Brokaw's call for candidates for outdoor work on the track, about fifty men came out and began work in preparation for the various Spring meets. In addition to the usual schedule of games, which includes the annual Caledonian games for the class championship, the open handicap games on May 9, the dual meet with Columbia on May 16, and the intercollegiates, Princeton has a big task on her hands in the newly formed dual league with Yale.

Capt. Cochran of the football team called out candidates for the back positions this week and began the Spring practice. About twenty men responded to the call. No heavy work will be attempted, the aim being to instruct young players in the rudiments of the game rather than to develop anything like team work. The showing made thus far by the new men is not altogether encouraging, and unless a larger number comes out and better work is shown by those who do come out Capt. Cochran will have to rely on his old men to a large extent. Only two vacancies will occur in the team by the graduation of this year's class. These are ex-Capt. Lea, tackle, and Gailey, centre.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE DRAMA.

Success of "The Buccaneer"—Some of the New Lectures.

"The Buccaneer" had its first performance last Monday evening at the Hyperion Theatre, New-Haven. The show was pronounced a great success by the Yale boys. Of course, however, as on every other "first night," there was some hesitancy and not a great deal of enthusiasm. Saturday night the troupe performed at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The theatre was packed to the doors, and the audience was most enthusiastic. The opera was sung without a single hitch and with much snap. Almost every selection gained rounds of applause. The "prima donna," R. C. McLaine, sang his part in a very tender falsetto voice. He was by all means the favorite. To-night the singers will begin their week's run at the Carnegie Lyceum. The advance sale of tickets has been very large.

The excavations for the Physics Building and Havemeyer Hall at the new site have already been begun. Throughout the grounds the workmen are hurrying matters along so as to be ready for the dedication ceremonies on May 2. The cornerstones of at least two of the buildings will undoubtedly be ready to be laid.

The report of the Committee on Free or Reduced Tuition to Students shows how the following Faculties have given aid: College, 47 students aided; Mines, 43; Law, 9; Drisler Fellow, 1; University Fellows, 25; university scholars, 30; Union Theological Seminary, 67; General Theological Seminary, 5. Total, 226.

The first lecture in the course on Dante's "Divine Comedy," given by the department of Romance languages and literature, under the auspices of the Faculty of Philosophy, last Wednesday, was listened to by about 300 persons. The discourse on the "Inferno," given by Mr. Speranza, was most interesting. On Wednesday next he will discuss "Il Purgatorio," and the following Wednesday he will lecture on "Paradiso." The lectures are given in Room 15 Hamilton Hall at 8 P. M.; they are open to the public. During the year 1896-7 C. H. Page will deliver a similar course on Victor Hugo, and during 1897-8 Prof. Cohn will speak on Voltaire.

The prize oration of the Philolexian Society was won by Geoffrey Parsons, a freshman, in the contest held last week. Albert R. Lesinsky, '96, was second, and Joseph M. Frankau, '96, third. The prize debate of this society will take place on Friday evening next in Room 15 Hamilton Hall. The subject for discussion is: "Resolved, That the United States should recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists." Dean Van Amringe and Trustee John B. Pine have been asked to act as judges.

The growth of the library during the past year has been so great that it has been found necessary to put shelves about the largest lecture room in the university—that of the Law School—to make temporary room for the books. From July 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, 13,452 volumes have been added. Among these are over 2,000 dissertations on the literature and philology of the English and German languages, either separately bound or in collected volumes. This addition includes nearly all the German research in these directions appearing in dissertations and programmes for forty or fifty years. In the number of periodicals a gain of 42 has been made during the period just mentioned. The total number of periodicals now received is 868.

The Library Committee of the Board of Trustees has extended the courtesy of the use of the library to the professors and instructors of the University of the City of New-York.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Education the Trustees have changed the name of the department of biology to the department of zoology. Thus Prof. Henry F. Osborn's title is now Da Costa Professor of Zoology. Another change in title is that of Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, who was formerly Professor of Experimental Psychology. He will hereafter be known as Professor of Psychology.

An undergraduate course in sanitary engineering has been projected in the School of Mines to replace the present post-graduate course of that title. The difference between this and the course in civil engineering is merely that it will embrace lines of special sanitary practice.

The laboratory of the department of mechanical engineering has just been augmented by a new De Laval turbine motor of 10 horse power.

NORMAL COLLEGE ESSAYS.

Forty Competitors for the Prizes of the Society of Colonial Dames.

The examining committee from the Society of Colonial Dames, composed of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lydig Holt, Mrs. George Canfield, Mrs. Edward Curtis, and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, was present at the Normal College examination of the young women competing for the prizes offered by that society. There were fifteen candidates from the training department and twenty-five from the senior class. The general subject agreed upon was any topic of the Colonial history of New-York, from the Dutch settlement to the Declaration of Independence. The competitors were at liberty to select their special subjects. The topics were "The First Dutch Settlers, Their Manners and Social Life," "New Netherlands Under Dutch Governors," "The Conquest of New Netherlands by the English," "The Government Under the English Governors," "New-York During the Period of Agitation, or New-York Between 1763 and 1776." The compositions were written in the presence of the committee, which will examine the essays in order to select nine or ten of the best. These will be handed over to a literary committee composed of Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Eggleston, and Mr. Howells, who will make the final report and determine the winner.

Commissioner Hurlbut gave an interesting talk to the students in the chapel on "College Life."

The dramatical entertainment given by the Alumnae Entertainment Committee was a success. Two hundred dollars was cleared. The money will go to the Alumnae Settlement work.

The subject of the meeting of the Alpha Beta Gamma Society Friday was "Rob Romanae." An essay on "The City of Rome and the Roman House" was read by Miss Lucy E. Gilbert. The other essays were "A Roman Dinner," by Miss B. B. Davis, and "Horace and the Bore," by Miss Anna L. Mix. The boat race from Virgil was read by Miss Elsie Lowenstein.

A Charles Dickens programme was given by the Philomathean Society Friday. Miss Christianson talked on "The Story of the Tale of Two Cities." Essays on "The Life of Dickens," by Miss H. Speckel, and "Child Life as Portrayed by Dickens," by Miss Jennings, were read.

Union Theological Seminary.

The subjects for the New Testament prize have been posted in Union Theological Seminary. They are as follows: "Spitta's Theory of the Epistle of James." "The Authenticity and Date of First Peter." "Was Ignatius of Antioch Acquainted with the Gospel of St. John?" "The Relation Between Peter and Paul in the Apocalypse of Peter." "The Sources of the Acts." "Dr. Taylor's Theory of Hermas and the Four Gospels." This competition is open to members of the junior class, which is a new departure for this year. Heretofore the competition was open to the middle class. The second change in the order is the dividing of the $100 into two parts of $60 and $40, instead of having one prize of $100. The essays are limited to 15,000 words, and must be handed in by Jan. 11, 1897.

Club Life at Barnard College.

The club life of Barnard College is bright at present. The Glee Club, through the kindness of a friend, has engaged a room for practice in the Berkeley Gymnasium Building, and the bi-weekly meetings have proved successful. A new dramatic club has been formed, called the "Sans Souci." The membership is open to all the students. Dr. Charles Knapp delivered two lectures on the Roman theatre before the Classical Dramatic Club. The first was delivered April 9, the second April 16.

THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

CHANGE TO BE MADE IN MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The First-Year Class to be Divided into Two Sections for Instruction—Students to Participate in the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Cambridge—Plans for the University Convention.

CAMBRIDGE, April 19.—There will be a decided change in the management of the Harvard Law School next year, owing to the great increase in the size of the classes. The present first year class is altogether too large for the biggest lecture room. Accordingly, next year the first-year class will be divided into two sections, meeting at different hours out with the same instructor. Three years ago this experiment was tried, but failed because the instructors were different. One was decidedly more popular than the other, as a result of which one class was very small and the other very large. It has also been decided to make some changes in the curriculum, but these will not be announced for some time.

On Thursday the active members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society met and elected the following officers: Recording Secretary—G. H. Chase, '96; First Marshal—J. P. Warren, '96; Second Marshal—A. G. Lewis, '96; Orator—R. E. Olds, '97; Poet—B. Wyman, '97.

The society elected the following seventeen men to fill out the membership of twenty-five from the senior class: F. D. Pollak, P. O. Skinner, R. W. Sprague, F. R. Lewis, G. N. Lewis, J. G. Palfrey, A. T. Robinson, H. L. Brown, G. H. Spalding, S. B. Fay, H. Edwards, J. S. P. Tatlock, J. B. Viles, E. B. Holt, J. C. Ward, G. P. Baxter, and G. W. Matthews. These seventeen, with the eight elected a year ago, represent the first twenty-five men in the class of '96. From the junior class were also elected eight men, the first eight scholars in the class, to form a nucleus for the active society next year. They were R. E. Olds, A. S. Howard, J. B. Hayward, C. H. Batchelder, C. A. Weatherby, B. Wyman, F. T. Lewis, and H. M. Lydenberg.

It has been suggested that Harvard students take some part in the big celebration in Cambridge on June 3, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Cambridge as a city. An initial step was taken on Wednesday evening, when Dean Briggs and Prof. Shaler met the officers of various classes and discussed the best way of celebrating the occasion. It was finally decided to ask the students to participate in the parade, each man to wear a cap and gown of his class colors. It is expected that not only undergraduates will march, but students from all departments of the university. Various petitions will be started to ascertain the sentiment of the students. If they agree to participate, a change will be made in the final examinations. They will in all probability begin two days earlier than usual, and there will be a vacation of two days at the time of the celebration.

The list of final examinations came out during the past week. All lectures will end on May 27. The examinations will begin May 28 and continue uninterruptedly until June 17, when all college exercises of every sort will be concluded.

The Hasty Pudding Club gave its last performance on Friday. The play was one of the most successful in the history of the society. The music attracted general attention. The play is likely to be given professionally.

A much-talked-of scheme for a university convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency has now assumed a definite form. The matter was taken up by one of the debating societies, the Forum, and after thorough discussion in the society and by the advice of several members of the Faculty, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dobyns, '98; Priedberg, '96; Youngman, L. S., and Gardiner, '98, into whose hands the affair has been put. The committee met last night with representatives from all the States and, after a discussion, formulated a plan. The main aim is to keep the convention entirely bipartisan throughout the entire proceedings till the balloting begins. The heads of the various delegations are to choose their delegates evenly between the two parties. These are to be submitted to the committee of the Forum, which is also bipartisan. Lest the delegation Chairmen should be moved by partisan sympathies in their selections, the committee has appointed a day when complaints may be made against partisanship. The number of delegates from each State is half that of its present representation in the House of Representatives, half to count as one in favor of the State. Where a number of delegates from a State is odd, the odd men are to be divided equally between the parties. The names of the delegates are to be submitted May 1 and challenges received on May 11, a week before the convention. Though apparently the convention will be divided between the two parties, it really is to be between parties as they are to be voted. The financial question, as well as the various candidates for nomination, will cause an indeterminate split, from which is bound to arise a sufficiency of convention uncertainty and excitement.

On Tuesday the committee on the University Club project met in the office of Charles Francis Adams, '58. E. Warner, '82, as Chairman of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to make inquiries as to a suitable site for the proposed club, presented a report on the size and approximate cost of several sites. After considerable discussion, it was decided that, in view of the present financial depression, it would be wise to wait a few months before attempting to raise the necessary $200,000 by general subscription. In the meantime, it is possible that some one benefactor will be found who will be willing to advance the whole amount. The committee will not meet again until next Fall.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class this year, and Prof. Peabody will be the class chaplain.

A party has been organized to visit several engineering works during the April vacation, which begins on Monday and lasts a week. The members of the party will go to Worcester, Mass., on Monday, April 20, where the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company's works will be visited. The same night they will go to Providence, R. I., where two days will be spent in visiting the Rhode Island Locomotive Works and the establishments of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company and the Corliss Steam Engine Company.

The absolute necessity of having a college infirmary, while evident some time ago, has been conclusively proved during the past year by the fact that nearly 700 students have been ill in their rooms. As it is now, there is no provision made for the care of patients in the so-called hospital on Holmes's Field, except the providing of a few rooms, and special nurses have to be hired. Plans have been on foot for some time for a building. Several plans have been drawn gratis by architects interested in the matter, and the Faculty has offered a site. It is now necessary to raise a building fund. There will be no attempt made at a general subscription, but the authorities are on the watch for some individual benefactor. Dr. C. J. Blake of the Medical School has taken great interest in the matter, and has a plan like this: The infirmary shall include an administration building, from which shall extend two wings, made up of single rooms on each side of a hall 10 feet wide. At the end of one wing there will be a ward, a sun parlor, and a small library and writing room, while at the end of the other wing will be an accident and operating room.

The wings will be only one story high, but the central building will have a second story, with rooms for the nurses of students who may be sick, while the first floor will include an administration and general reception room, a general dining room for convalescents, and a dining room for nurses. Heat, power, and light will be furnished from a small building in the rear, which will have laundry, kitchen, &c. The contagious building will be entirely separate. Several schemes have been suggested for the annual expenses of such a building, which would approach $10,000 a year. One plan is to assess every student in Cambridge $1 a year and $1 for every day in the infirmary beyond five days, which would make a nominal income of $5,000. It has been further sugg

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

UNIVERSAL IMPROVEMENT ON THE ADVENT OF SUMMER.

Increasing Demand for Investment Securities from Europe—What a Sound Currency Would Do for the Country—Foreign Exchange Lower—Money Easier—Increasing Exports—Speculation in Sugar and Tobacco—Railway Issues Firm.

MONDAY—A. M.

The rapid transition from Winter to Summer weather has had a beneficial effect on business throughout the country, and the changed condition has been reflected by higher prices on the Stock Exchange. At the up-town hotels, accommodation is at a premium, owing to the presence of a small army of buyers here to replenish stocks depleted by the revival throughout the country as a consequence of the more seasonable weather.

The most notable feature of the week has been the steady demand for investment bonds from London. This is to be accounted for in large measure by the existing high price for all classes of good investments in Great Britain, consols having sold as high as 112 during the week. A number of foreign loans, quite large in the aggregate, have been placed here during the week, and there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the foreigners to put money out in this country. With the currency firmly established on a gold basis, there is no reason to doubt that foreign money would flow into this country with great freedom, for in no other part of the globe are there so good opportunities for safe investment on profitable conditions.

Foreign exchange has fallen well below the gold-shipping point, and the exports of the yellow metal this week to Europe amounted to only $700,000, which went on a special order to Russia. A favorable feature of the situation has been the tendency to more liberal treatment of commercial paper by the banks. First-class paper has been in demand at 5 per cent., a lower level than has been reached for many months. Time and call loans on Stock Exchange collateral have ranged at normal rates. The Government returns of foreign merchandise trade for March show exports to be on the increase, while imports are diminishing. The exports were $10,000,000 in excess of those for March, 1895, while the imports were $3,000,000 smaller.

Speculation has been confined largely to Sugar and Tobacco. The latter stock was quoted ex dividend on Wednesday, but as yet there has been no price fixed for the new scrip. Figuring it as worth $1¼, and adding the $2 cash dividend, the closing price on Saturday—71—represents an advance in the stock of 3 points. Sugar advanced to 125⅞, but subsequently fell back to 122⅞, rallying on Saturday, and closing at 125½, a net gain of 6¼ points during the week. General Electric has shown hesitation, and closed ¾ down. Cotton Oil stocks were heavy, but other industrials were generally firm. In the railway list, the Grangers were firm, St. Paul advancing 1⅛, rallying from 1⅜. Northwestern ⅞, and Rock Island ½. Louisville was bought by London, and ended 1⅜ higher. Manhattan, after crossing 112, declined to 108½, and closed at 109¾, a net decline of 1½ points. Judge Pryor's decision against the company in the Tax Commissioners' case induced the weakness. The decision, however, will be carried to the court of final resort. Missouri Pacific was a strong feature throughout the week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	April 20, '95.
American Cotton Oil	15	12	27¼
American Cotton Oil pf	60	54½	76½
*American Sugar Refineries	125⅞	119¾	106¼
*American Sugar Refin. pf	103¾	101	97
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	92
American Tobacco	80½	76¾	90
American Tobacco pf	99⅜	99¾	108
Ann Arbor pf	27	20	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. p'd	16½	15⅜	..
A., T. & S. F. pf	25½	23⅝	..
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½
Baltimore & Ohio	19	18	55¾
*Brooklyn R. T.	23¾	22¼	..
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	17	15	19
Canada Southern	50¼	49¾	52½
Canadian Pacific	58⅝	56⅞	45½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16	18¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	40½	..
Chicago Gas	70⅜	68¾	71½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	79½	78⅜	74⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	103⅝	96¾
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	75⅝	61
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127	126¼	118
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	72	71	66¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36⅜	34¼	40¾
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	89
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf	52⅞	51	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	29	25¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	20¾
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	16½	16½	20⅝
Commercial Cable	162¼	162¼	..
Consolidated Gas Company	160½	154	135½
Delaware & Hudson	127½	126	126⅝
Del., Lackawanna & Western	159⅝	156¾	140⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12⅜	13½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	47¼	40½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	7	7	6
Detroit Gas	27	27	..
D. & G. F., all. in. paid	18¾	17⅝	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4⅝	4⅜	3½
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	10¼	10¼	..
Erie	15½	14½	..
Erie 1st pf	38¾	37	..
Erie 2d pf	24	22½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	61¼	61	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	31	31	..
Evansville & T. H. pf	45	45	..
General Electric	38¾	36⅞	33⅝
Great Northern pf	111¾	111¼	..
Illinois Steel Co	75	70	80
Iowa Central	9⅝	8⅝	8½
Iowa Central pf	37⅝	37	24
Laclede Gas	27½	26⅝	26⅞
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	83
Lake Shore	148⅞	147⅜	141½
Long Island	35½	34¾	47½
Louisville & Nashville	52	49⅝	54⅞
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21	19¼	25¾
Manhattan Con	112¾	108½	117½
*Metropolitan Traction	105⅞	104⅝	89½
Michigan Central	96	93¾	101
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	80¼	79½	..
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	52¼	50	..
Minnesota Iron	49¼	48	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	16¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅝	26⅝	32
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	24½	25¼
*National Lead Company	28¼	24¼	34½
*National Lead Co. pf	104	101	107
National Linseed Oil	19¼	18½	24¾
New Jersey Central	108	106¾	95
New-York Central	97⅞	96⅜	99
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅝	14½	15
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	76	76	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	35⅝	34	29½
N. Y. Sus. & Western	8⅞	8⅝	12⅞
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	24	22⅞	30⅝
Norfolk & Western	5⅝	5¼	8⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	15⅝	15⅜	18⅜
North American	6	5¾	5⅝
Northern Pacific	18⅜	18	4¾
Northern Pacific pf	44¼	40	10½
Ontario & Western	15¼	14¾	17⅝
Oregon Ry. & Nav. all in. pd	22	22	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	2¾	2⅜	6¼
Pacific Mail	27⅜	26¾	23½
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pf	22¾	21¾	..
T., O. C. & St. L. pf	57½	57	49
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	158	165
Rome, Watertown & Og	115	115	114¼
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11¾	11	11¾
St. Paul & Duluth	26	26	26⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	40¼	39	34½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	121¾	110
Southern Pacific	20½	19½	17½
Southern Railway	9⅝	9½	12¾
Southern Railway pf	31⅜	29¾	34⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅛	29⅝	21½
Texas Pacific	8½	8¼	10¼
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	5½	5½	..
Union Pacific, t. r	8⅞	8½	13¼
United States Cordage	5⅛	4¾	..
United States Cordage pf	10	9½	..
United States Cordage pf.	20	19	..
*United States Leather	9⅝	8¾	14⅜
*United States Leather pf	62½	60⅜	77¾
United States Rubber	27⅝	26½	39¾
Wabash	7¼	6¾	6¾
Wabash pf	18⅝	18	16⅜
Well-Fargo Express	100	100	..
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	83⅝	88¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9½	12½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36½	35¼	43¾

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend and scrip. ‡Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent., the average for the week being about 3 per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days and 4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 5@5½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5½@6 per cent. for prime and 6@6½ per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £565,684 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.7, became 59.89. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 400,000f in gold and 1,225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and slightly lower. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.85½ for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅜ for 60-day bills, $4.89¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $18,901,899 and the exports for the same period $16,607,424. The net imports, therefore, have been $2,804,475. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $16,255,635, in 1894 $11,462,020, and in 1893 $42,128,820.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $208,100. The banks now hold $18,139,350 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $607,400, a decrease in specie of $205,600, an increase in legal tenders of $640,100, an increase in deposits of $805,600, and an increase in circulation of $10,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 18, '96.	April 11, '96.	April 20, '95.
Loans	$466,219,800	$465,612,400	$480,721,400
Specie	58,629,400	58,835,000	66,637,800
Legal t'd'rs	80,524,200	79,884,100	80,573,500
Net dep'ts	484,057,000	483,151,400	510,185,300
Circulation	13,351,900	14,341,300	13,217,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	April 18, '96.	April 11, '96.	April 20, '95.
Specie	$58,629,400	$58,835,000	$66,637,800
Legal t'd'rs	80,524,200	79,884,100	80,573,500
Total reserve	$139,153,600	$138,719,100	$147,211,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	121,014,250	120,787,850	127,546,325
Exc's reserve above Legal req'ts	$18,139,350	$17,931,250	$19,664,975

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$18,139,350	1891	$4,319,850
1895	19,664,975	1890	1,324,450
1894	82,008,075	1889	12,086,650
1893	14,783,200	1888	14,246,300
1892	15,788,500	1887	6,660,800

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. 6⅛ | L. E. & Western pf. 1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. 1½ | Louis. & Nash. 1⅝
Ann Arbor pf. .2 | Met. Traction .2
Atch., T. & S. Fé pf. 1½ | Michigan Central .1¾
Brooklyn R. T. 1½ | **Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. 1½**
Canadian Pacific .3½ | Missouri Pacific .1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q. 1⅛ | National Lead .3⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 1½ | National Lead pf. 3¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. 1¼ | N. J. Central .2⅜
Cleve., L. & W. pf. 1⅞ | N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. .2
Col. Fuel & Iron .2 | Consol. Gas .1¼
P. & R., 1st in. pd. 1¾ | Erie 1st pf. .3
P., C. C. & St. L. pf. 1¼ | Erie Tel. & Tel. .2⅜
St. P. & Omaha. 1⅝ | Great Northern pf. 1½
Southern pf. 1⅜ | Ill. Steel .5½
Western Union .1 | Laclede Gas .1⅛

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf. .3½ | North. Pac. pf. .1
Manhattan .1½ | Wheel. & L. E. pf. .1⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. 4s. 1⅜ | Manhattan 4s. 1½
A., T. & S. F. 2d. 1⅛ | Northern Pacific 2d. 1⅛
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925. 2¼ | Or. Imp. con. t. r. 1½
Cen. Wash. 1st. 2½ | Or. Sh. Line 6s. r. 1⅝
Cen. of N. J. gen. 1½ | Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r. 1⅜
Ches & Ohio 4½s. 2⅜ | Or. Sh. L. & U. N. con. 1½
Chi. & C. con. 5s. 1½ | P. & R. 1st pf. inc. 1⅛
Chi. & Erie 1st. 5s. 1½ | Rio G. West. 1st. 1
C., B. & Q. con. 1 | St. L. S. W. 1st. 1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r. 2⅛ | St. L. S. W. 2d. 1
C., St. P. M. & O. deb. 5s. 2⅜ | St. P. & O. con. 2½
Detroit Gas 5s. 2⅜ | St. P. & Sioux C. 1st. 1½
D. & H., 1st Penn. | St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 1
Div. 1¼ | St. P. 1st, H. & D. 1st. 1½
E. T., V. & G. con. 1 | 7s. 1
5s. 1⅝ | St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s. 1
Erie 1st con. 1 | St. P., M. & M. 2d. 1
Erie gen. lien. 1¼ | Southern Ry. 5s. 2½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s. 1½ | Tex. Pac. 1st. 1
Kan. & Texas 2d. 1 | U. Pacific ds, 1896. 1⅝
Kings C. Elev. 1st. 2 | U. Pacific 6s, 1897. 1¾
L., N. A. & C. gen. 1¼ | U. Pacific 6s, 1898. 1⅛
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st. 1

DECLINED.

C. & E. Ill. con. 1 | Col., H. V. & T. 6s. 1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 16, 1896	£47,448,840	....
April 18, 1895	36,755,033	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 16, 1896	£77,904,280	£49,743,112
April 18, 1895	82,761,984	49,314,203

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 16, 1896	£29,030,166	£14,515,584
April 18, 1895	36,813,500	15,036,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 16, 1896	£26,270,000	£12,751,000
April 18, 1895	17,823,000	13,645,000

SPAIN.

April 16, 1896	£8,004,000	£10,380,000
April 18, 1895	8,004,000	1,238,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 16, 1896	£2,623,000	£6,937,000
April 18, 1895	4,277,000	7,023,000

BELGIUM.

April 16, 1896	£2,614,667	£1,307,333
April 18, 1895	3,266,000	1,633,000
Total last week	£193,889,962	£95,634,029
Week ending April 9	193,383,694	95,688,511
Corresponding week last year	189,132,518	99,598,515

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$0,913,831
Corresponding week 1895	10,081,057
Since Jan. 1, 1896	151,109,990
Corresponding period 1895	165,455,599

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,138,554
Corresponding week 1895	7,553,987
Since Jan. 1, 1896	106,007,990
Corresponding period 1895	95,689,270

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Thursday	$92,954
Corresponding week 1895	777,115
Since Jan. 1, 1896	18,781,870
Corresponding period 1895	14,628,944

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,952,600
Corresponding week 1895	1,557,561
Since Jan. 1, 1896	32,251,323
Corresponding period 1895	40,946,253

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending April 18	$556,906,172
Balances for week ending April 18	32,787,804
Exchanges for week ending April 11	524,401,080
Balances for week ending April 11	32,006,728
Exchanges for week ending April 4	527,449,092
Balances for week ending April 4	33,687,441
Exchanges for week ending March 28	485,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	37,748,067
Exchanges for week ending March 21	553,329,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436
Exchanges for week ending March 14	518,950,637
Balances for week ending March 14	31,209,652

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 18.—Local stocks have shown some little activity. There is a fairly good demand for investments, but prices as a rule show but little change. The bank stocks continue firm. American National sold at 46, Blackstone Canal National at 25, Mechanics' National at 53, and National Eagle at 55¼.

For the rest of the list but little can be said. The preferred stock of the Gorham Manufacturing Company had sold at 115@116, Merchants' Insurance at 50, and Providence Gas at 90.

The local money market rules firm, with commercial paper quoted at 6@7 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	55	60½	Merchants'	62¾	..
Atlantic	33	37½	Nat. Ex.	101½	..
Block. C.	24¾	25½	Nat. N. A.	44½	..
City	59¾	..	Nat. Com.	43	44
Commercial	46¾	47¾	Old	113	..
Eagle	64¾	..	Providence	155	..
Fifth	44½	46½	Phenix	71	..
First	114	..	Rhode Island	24⅝	25
Fourth	120	..	Second	128	..
Globe	85	..	Third	85	..
High St.	61	..	Traders'	40	..
Manuf'rs	140	..	Westminster	59	..
Mechanics'	52½	..	Weybosset	42½	45

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..	Slater 158	..
Pacific	99	..		

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 18.—The local security market was quiet and irregular, with few changes in prices during the week. The only activity was in Commercial Union Telegraph and Troy City Railway. The latter advanced 1 per cent. Celluloid is offered at about 2 per cent. below last week's figures. The company is said to be doing a larger business but at a smaller percentage of profit than last year. Consolidated Car Heating is offered at a concession of 3 per cent. The offering of this stock is due to the fear of competition arising from the consolidation of a number of old concerns under the name of the American Electric Heating Corporation. The facts are that the new concern is not a new competitor, and is believed to be infringing the patents owned by the Consolidated Car-Heating Company. The Directors of the Hudson River Telephone Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable April 20. The Directors decided to establish new local exchanges. Manhattan Oil Company stock was in demand at higher prices, with no reason given for the advance.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1910-1919	110	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	61	63
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Company	25	30
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Company	53	55
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Mercantile National Bank	180	185
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	106½
New-York Air Brake Co.	81½	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1905	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	103½	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	88½	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 19.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was ½ per cent., and for 30-day bills ¼ per cent. The gold position was unchanged. Silver was quiet, but steady. At the Stock Exchange all investment stocks advanced, but there was no revival in speculative securities. Consols advanced 1⅛. American railroad securities showed more activity, the shares departing of the dearness in other securities. Louisville and Nashville and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each advanced 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, each 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Illinois Central, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each ½; Central Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande, each ¼. Northern Pacific declined 1¼; Norfolk and Western, ¾, and Union Pacific, 1.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Ontario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) payable April 30, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close April 25.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess until Tuesday, April 21, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Motions.

Demurrers.—Nos. 151, 161, 142, 146.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2852, 2639, 2842, 2825. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2180, 2181, 2182, 1193, 1795, 2111, 1850, 1903, 1353, 1363. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 6595, 7590, 8103, 7224, 7503, 8107, 7427, 6240, 4782, 8100, 7818, 7886, 7987, 8003, 8077. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1230, 2169, 1846, 1784, 7378, 2051, 1958, 1923, 6927, 7305, 1449½, 741, 1263, 129, 930. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.

Nos. 1225, 1931, 76, 1249, 2015, 1477, 1615, 1588, 6637, 8115, 809, 1697, 8110, 937, 2135, 1856, 1857. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Cyrus Beckel, Irving Van Wart, Elizabeth May, Elizabeth Kaiser, at 10:30 A. M. John F. Collins, Rosa Cohn, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

1097—Will of Mary F. Baker, at 10:30 A. M. 1158—Will of Thomas J. O'Mara, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 800, 4089, 3517, 3518, 1804½, 1093, 4036, 4037, 1932, 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 3470½, 546, 1212, 1259. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1093, 1133, 1153, 1026, 1037, 391, 533, 960, 1066, 1140, 1183, 1188, 1198, 1200, 1204, 1207, 1029, 323, 1230, 4172½, 4178, 582, 1070, 1071, 1074, 1078, 1080, 1068, 402, 1087. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.

Nos. 702, 761, 762, 1268, 1269, 890, 763, 775, 1311, 1304, 1305, 1315½, 1352, 4288, 1366, 4131, 1319, 1325, 989, 650, 1371, 1372, 2634½, 1016, 721, 936, 691, 740, 4211, 1020. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 4250, 4088, 3385, 3674, 3736, 2988, 2601, 4082, 4281½, 4300, 4238, 3319, 4285, 4162, 3661, 4318, 4154, 4355, 4048, 4349, 4320, 4306. Clear.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 13, 77, 79½, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, (54 and 92,) 64, 65, 66, 68, 73, 79, 82, 88, 92½, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Notice.—The Appellate Division having not completed its business, the calendar of the County Court for the April term will be called on the first Monday of May, 1896, in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Room 7, Kings County Court House. By order of the Court.

HENRY C. SAFFEN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kellogg, J. Nos. 392, 397, 164, 404, 369, 473, 475½, 479, 389, 247, 391.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J. Part II.—Dickey, J. Part III.—Clement, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 2276, 1228, 1905, 2150, 1670, 4522, 1714, 4006, 1647, 2351, 2107, 1167, 1350, 3381, (4508, 2350, 2145,) 2353, 2365, 3540, 1375, 1390, 1648, 1649, 1746, 1391, 1238, 1729, 1410, 1850, 2021, 1383, 1535½, 2139, 2136, 2137, 2371, 2372, 2375, 2376, 2380, 2383, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2396, 3482, 1821½. Highest number reached on regular call, 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Eliza Rogers, Louis S. Calder, Mary Singleman, Michael Conrey, Philip Heinrich, Anna B. Goettleman, Sarah J. Williams, Christine Fleming, Thomas Brosser, William J. Meunn, Maria Molley, William A. Payne, and Catharine M. De Wilt.

The accounting of Samuel W. Starr.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 28—Will of Mary Holmes. No. 17—Will of Egbert Goldsmith.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:13 | Sun sets...6:44 | Moon sets...1:15

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	April 9
Alsatia	Gibraltar	April 2
Cevic	Liverpool	April 10
Elysia	Gibraltar	April 6
Istria	Gibraltar	Mar. 31
Longhirst	St. Lucia	April 10
Scottish Hero	Shields	April 3
Thingvalla	Christiansand	April 3
Vigilancia	Havana	April 16

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	April 15
Mobile	London	April 9
Westerniand	Antwerp	April 11

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance	Colon	April 15
Coleridge	St. Lucia	April 15
Llandaff City	Swansea	April 9
Victoria	Gibraltar	April 9
Yumuri	Santa Martha	April 14

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Fulda	Genoa	April 9
Leona	Galveston	April 15
Port Adelaide	Gibraltar	April 7

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Britannic	Liverpool	April 15
Palatia	Hamburg	April 12
St. Paul	Southampton	April 18
Trave	Bremen	April 14
Zaandam	Amsterdam	April 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Ciudad Condal	April 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Alliance	April 20	Colon	29

HEBREW MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Veteran Association Prepares to Honor Dead Comrades.

The Union Hebrew Veterans' Association held a meeting at the Grand Opera House yesterday for the purpose of hearing reports from committees which were recently appointed to make arrangements for the memorial services in the synagogues throughout the city. Justice Joseph M. Stiner presided.

Among those present were Isaac J. Siskind, Isidor Isaacs, Isaac Eckstein, Otto Lassner, J. Alexander, A. Tintus, J. G. Wolf, Adam Brown, Leopold Enoch, P. Lowenthal, Morris Barnstein, and Simon Lester.

It was decided to hold a memorial meeting the evening of May 29 in the Temple Emanu-El, and on Decoration Day, May 30, the posts will hold memorial services in various places and will decorate the graves of their comrades.

Lewis May, President of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, notified the association that the trustees had resolved to tender the use of the temple for the meeting of May 29. Mr. May promised the services of Prof. Neuendorf and a choir of twenty-four singers.

Among the speakers engaged for the occasion are Gen. Butterfield, Gen. O'Beirne, and Simon Wolf.

St. Benedict's Fair Closes To-night.

The fair in aid of St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, which has been in progress in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall for the last two weeks, will close this evening. The features will be the awarding of the magnificent vestments painted by the Madames of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, to be voted to the most popular priest. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, and the Rev. J. E. Burke, rector St. Joseph's Colored Mission, Lenox, are the principal contestants. The Rev. Mr. Lavelle has already 1,200 and the Rev. Mr. Burke 1,550 votes. The colored troops are fighting nobly for the Rev. Mr. Burke, their champion. The contest for the sword now on exhibition at Tiffany's will close at 10 o'clock. Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment leads with 800 votes, followed by Major Roe of Squadron A and Lieut. Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment with votes exceeding 700. The friends of these contestants promise a lively and large vote this evening.

TO-DAY'S SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard S. Emmet, Jr., referee, 96 St. Mark's Place, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25.10 by 97.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $32,800.

By John D. Boyd, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 410 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 121 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18 by 98.9, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $13,965.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO LET

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

ADDRESS
JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR,
NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING,
346 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

112 EAST 35TH ST.,
NEAR PARK AVENUE.
Beautiful 5-story English basement, 16.8, large 8-story extension. For sale on easy terms; gas and electric fixtures, shades, carpets, oilcloths, grates and several large mirrors included; all in perfect order. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER & CO.,
187 Fulton St., or 1,368 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT LAKE Hopatcong; furnished. Inquire 122 West 126th St., after 4.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE HOUSE, 16 ROOMS each, $2,000 of new improvements; large piazza and grounds; trolley passing; most accessible and attractive; $500 each. CRIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Pockels property, at Douglaston, L. I.; desirably situated; convenient to city; house furnished; all improvements; rent, $600 for season or year; will be sold cheap if cash. Address J. S. BROWN, 569 Macon St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Large Store,
28x125, to let on
5th Av., near 36th St.
Also 2 upper floors, steam heat, &
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

648 PARK AV.—Six rooms; bath; all light; Lenox Hill; private location, near Lexington Broadway cable.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychemere Summer cottages, Harwichport, completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

SEASIDE COTTAGES, FULLY FURNISHED, $80 to $175 the season. Address for circulars, UNDERHILL, Downing Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896.—Present: Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Trustees of the RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.—Order to show cause.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Harriet Hubbard Ayer and Frank J. Sprague, a majority of the Trustees of the said RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed; duly verified by the petitioners on the third day of February, 1896, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and on reading and filing the notice of presentment attached to said petition, together with due proof of service thereof and of the order proposed to be entered on said petition, by the said Attorney General, and on all the papers and proceedings herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders; and

Now on motion of Albert S. Thayer, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing to oppose, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding the said twelfth day of May, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, N. Y., and in The New-York Law Journal, The New-York Times, being newspapers published in the City and County of New-York; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be served on each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed, other than a person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally at least twenty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, in the Post Office, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules. ap20-law3wM

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, April 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
KNOWN AS
No. 60 Wall Street
AND
the easterly part of
No. 58 Wall Street
extending through to and including
No. 63 Pine Street,
between William and Pearl Streets.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

This property has a frontage on Wall St. of 35.8½ feet and 28.7 feet on Pine St., and contains over 6,300 square feet.

75 Per Cent. on Mortgage at 4 per cent.

For maps and further information apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Attorney, 18 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway. (4715)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,

The Choice & Valuable Property
Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St.,
22 to 36 9th Avenue,
being entire square between
13th and 14th Streets,
Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St.,
Southwest Corner
Morgan and Washington Streets,
Jersey City, New-Jersey,
and
No. 151 South Fourth Avenue,
bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts.,
Mount Vernon, New-York.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 21, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone and brick dwelling, with lot,
No. 152 West 93d Street.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Edmund S. Whitman, Edward P. Griffin, and Judson B. Wilds, Executors of the estate of JAMES MONTEITH, deceased.
S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 21, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange,
59-65 Liberty St., New-York,
28 CHOICE LOTS ON
ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
EDGECOMBE AVENUE, AND
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,
Between 147th and 152d Sts., and
The Modern Residence,
14 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,
with extra large lot, 40.6x100, adjoining residence of James A. Bailey, Esq., corner 150th St., and choicest residence locality in city.

70 per cent. may remain for 3 years at 4 per cent. Maps, &c., at office of HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 34 Pine St., and at Auctioneer's Office, 171 Broadway; telephone, 355 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,
No. 138 PRINCE STREET,
Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.
5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.
Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.
Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.
Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Ahbel, Esq., Room 1,368, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

Large Store,
28x125, to let on
5th Av., near 36th St.
Also 2 upper floors, steam heat, &
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

Estate of Adam Moran,
14 Strictly First-Class Splendidly Built Apartment, Tenement and Store Property.
Madison Av. & 103d St., N.E. COR., 4 HOUSES
Avenue A & 72d St., N.E. COR., 2 HOUSES
Avenue A & 73d St., N.E. COR., 4 HOUSES
444 & 446 East 79th St., 2 HOUSES
426 & 428 East 71st St., 2 HOUSES
VERY LIBERAL TERMS.
PATRICK J. O'BEIRNE, Att'y, 132 Nassau St.
Send for map to auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF MIGUEL GARCIA, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the desirable 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling and lot,
NO. 291 FIFTH AVENUE,
east side, between 30th and 31st Sts.
The 4-story and roof English basement brownstone and brick dwellings and lots,
NOS. 41 & 45 WEST 20TH ST.,
north side, just east of 6th Av.
The 3-story brick and stone stable and lot
NO. 148 WEST 56TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.
70 PER CENT. may remain on bond and mtge. at 4½ per cent. Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., ATTYS., No. 58 Wall St., and permits from Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.,

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By order of James Richards and John Morgan Richards, Executors of Edward Cowles Richards, deceased,
(positively without reserve,)
Seven small four-story brick private dwellings,
Southwest corner of Lexington Av. and 25th St.
Being Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Lexington Av. and 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 25th St., inclusive. Each house will be sold separately.

75 per cent. may remain three years at 4½ per cent.

Policy of Title Insurance by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of expense to the purchaser.

COUDERT BROTHERS, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors.

For maps of sale containing photogravures, statement of rents, and taxes and all other particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 71 and 78 Liberty St., or to the attorneys.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers,
Will sell at auction at 12 M.,
WEDNESDAY, April 22,
At New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way.
By order of J. C. HAVEMEYER, Esq.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
335 and 337 West 14th St.
Size, 37.6x125, substantial brick building.
339 and 341 West 14th St.
Vacant plot, 37.6x125.
Splendid business centre, near "L" Station.
Terms, Maps, and full particulars
AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE, 149 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HANDSOME APARTMENTS.
72 AND 76 WEST 69TH ST.,
Near Columbus Ave.
Rents from $50 to $70. Janitor on premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN THE
LISPENARD,
58 and 55 East 86th St.; nothing like them on the east side at the price; rents, $55 to $75.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS,
6TH AVE., CORNER 51ST ST.
Seven and eight rooms, handsomely decorated, $45 to $70 per month; first-class references required. Apply to janitor, on premises.

CHOICE APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR, in the Central Park apartment buildings, facing the park, to rent for unexpired term at reasonable rate. Apply at the office, 175 West 58th St.

AT $1,200; UNEQUALED; SOUTH OF 59TH St.; new exposed plumbing; newly decorated choice apartment; very fine private block. KENMORE, 353 West 57th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 158 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CALDWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 12th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New-York, known as No. 158 West 97th (Ninety-seventh) Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street distant two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet eastward from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, (now Amsterdam Avenue,) and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, nineteen (19) feet, and thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, at the place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building being party walls.—Dated New-York, April 16th, 1896.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-2aw3wF&M

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Frederic Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 129th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney. Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lindley & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., 5:30 PM
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.
CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St, every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.
RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA, MEXICO, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca"); at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Lelbnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz"); at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos"); at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Fortune Island, per steamship Sama; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Holbein, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Holbein";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Matanzas, de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Angos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Caribe Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Caribe Prince"); at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by way of Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Tuesdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, and Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tahiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April $25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May $3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed mails,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May $4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM Werra, May 23, 10 AM
Ems, May 2, 10 AM Fulda, May 30, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM Ems, June 6, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward. II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. First Class Only.
by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA, from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....April 22 PARIS.....May 13
ST. PAUL.....April 29 ST. PAUL.....May 20
NEW-YORK.....May 6 NEW-YORK.....May 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Kensington, Ap. 22, noon Southwark, May 6, noon
Westernland, Ap. 29, noon Noordla'd, May 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
La GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., April 25, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., May 2, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....April 25, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Bo'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. VEENDAM.....Sat., April 25, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., May 2, 9 A. M.
First cabin,